



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
16, NORTHGATE STREET, WARWICK.

*September 10th, 1921.*

## To The Warwickshire County Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORD, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health of the Administrative County of Warwick for the year ending December 31st, 1920, including some observations on matters of interest occurring during the first half of the present year.
2. The same system will be followed as has been adopted in previous Reports, of first dealing with the County as a whole, and then completing the Report by summarising the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health.

### THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

#### AREA.

3. The area of the County in acres taken from the figures in previous Reports of the District Medical Officers is as follows :—In the Urban Districts 48,340, and in the Rural Districts 502,411, giving a total for the County of 550,751.

#### POPULATION.

4. The Registrar-General has again supplied two estimates of population, one for calculating the Birth-rate and one for calculating the Death-rate. These are respectively 337,837 and 337,490. That for the Death-rate is the estimated civilian population of the various Sanitary Districts during 1920, while that for the Birth-rate is an estimate of the total population based on the assumption that the ratio between total and civilian population is the same in the districts as in England and Wales as a whole.
5. Referring to the provisional census returns made on June 19th, 1921, it will be noticed that the estimate for calculating the Death-rate issued by the Registrar-General for the year 1920, approximates very closely to the actual Census figures, which are given as 342,449.

#### BIRTHS.

6. There were 8,509 births registered, as compared with 6,101 in the previous year. Of these, 3,614 were in the Urban Districts, and 4,895 in the Rural Districts. These figures show a Birth-rate of 25·18, the highest rate recorded since 1908. This compares very favourably with the Birth-rate of England and Wales, which also increased from 18·5 in 1919 to 25·4 in 1920.

7. The Birth-rate in the Urban Districts was 23·99 and in the Rural Districts 26·14, as compared with 17·14 and 18·77 respectively in the previous year.
8. In the Urban Districts, Nuneaton shows the highest Birth-rate, 29·82, and in the Rural Districts, Nuneaton is again highest with 37·22. The figure for Nuneaton Rural is followed closely by Atherstone with 34·01 and Foleshill with 33·72.
9. Of the 8,509 Births registered, 370, or 4·3%, were illegitimate, as compared with 5% in the previous year.
10. Eight thousand one hundred and twenty-three Births were notified under the Notification of Births Act, which shows that 376 Births were not notified, as compared with 395 un-notified in the previous year. By close co-operation with the District Medical Officers of Health, these un-notified Births are not altogether lost sight of, as most of them have been followed up and visited by the County Health Visitors in the ordinary manner.

#### DEATHS.

11. During the year, 3,586 deaths were registered in the County, as against 3,863 in 1919, 1,581 being in the Urban Districts and 2,005 in the Rural Districts. The Death-rate for the whole of the County was 10·62, as against 11·90 in the previous year. This is the lowest rate that has ever been recorded in the County, and it compares very favourably with the Death-rate of England and Wales during the same period, which was 12·4 per 1,000 of population.
12. The lowest Death-rate in the Urban Districts was recorded at Rugby, 8·22, this being followed closely by Sutton Coldfield and Nuneaton with 9·36 and 9·66 respectively. In the Rural Districts the lowest Death-rates were recorded at Coventry, 4·31, and Tamworth, 8·97.
13. Five hundred and fifty-one deaths were registered in children under one year, giving an infantile mortality of 65 per 1,000 births, by far the lowest Infant Death-rate ever recorded in the County. The figure for last year—which was then the lowest—was 77. This compares very favourably with the rate for the whole of England and Wales, which was 80, as compared with 89 in the previous year.
14. Of the 551 deaths registered under one year, 215 were due to congenital debility and premature birth, which represents a fatality from these causes of 39%, as compared with 46% in the previous year.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

15. There were 139 deaths registered from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a Zymotic Death-rate of 0·41, as compared with 0·39 for the previous year.
16. ENTERIC FEVER.—Only 13 notifications of this disease were received during the year, as compared with 14 in 1919 and 25 in 1918. Four of these occurred in the Urban and 9 in the Rural Districts. Only 3 deaths occurred, 1 at Kenilworth, 1 at Sutton Coldfield and 1 in the Alcester Rural District. The Death-rate from this disease is again extremely low, 0·008 as against 0·006 in the previous year.
17. SMALLPOX.—It is gratifying to record that no cases of this disease occurred in the County during the year.
18. MEASLES.—Thirty-five deaths were registered from this disease, 5 in the Urban and 30 in the Rural Districts. Foleshill, where the disease appeared in epidemic form in the early part of the year, was responsible for 18 of these deaths.
19. The Measles Death-rate for the County was 0·10 per 1,000, as against 0·08 in 1919.
20. SCARLET FEVER.—This disease has been somewhat more prevalent during the year under review, 709 cases being notified as compared with 306 in the previous year. Three hundred and eighteen cases occurred in the Urban Districts, and 391 in the Rural Districts. The disease was chiefly prevalent in Nuneaton Borough and in the Foleshill and Meriden Rural Districts. Only 6 deaths were registered, giving a Scarlet Fever mortality of 0·017 per 1,000.



21. WHOOPING COUGH.—The incidence of this disease—as obtained from School Notifications—was much the same as in the previous year, but the mortality was considerably less. Only 18 deaths occurred, as compared with 42 in 1919, giving a Death-rate of 0·053 per 1,000. Closure was necessitated, owing to local outbreaks of this disease, in 14 Schools.
22. DIPHTHERIA.—Four hundred and thirty-six notifications of Diphtheria were received during the year, 150 in the Urban Districts and 286 in the Rural Districts. The disease was prevalent in the Rugby Urban District in the early part of the year, and also in the Atherstone and Stratford-on-Avon Rural Districts. In the latter part of the year an outbreak occurred in the Warwick Rural District. Twenty-seven deaths were registered from this cause, giving a Diphtheria mortality of 0·08 per 1,000.
23. INFLUENZA.—Only 110 deaths occurred from this disease, as against 268 in the previous year, representing a Death-rate of 0·32, as against 0·82 per 1,000 in 1919, and 3·65 in 1918. In only three Schools was closure necessitated on account of this disease, and that during the first quarter of the year.
23. CANCER, MALIGNANT DISEASE.—Three hundred and fifty-four deaths were registered from Cancer and Malignant Disease, as compared with 337 in the previous year, giving a Death-rate of 1·04 per 1,000, which was the same rate as that recorded in 1919. One hundred and forty-eight deaths occurred in the Urban Districts, and 206 in the Rural Districts.
24. PNEUMONIA.—Four hundred and fifty-six notifications were received, 249 in the Urban Districts and 207 in the Rural Districts. This disease was chiefly prevalent during the first two quarters. Two hundred and twenty-three deaths were registered, giving a Death-rate of 0·66 per 1,000.
25. DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS.—There has unfortunately been a slight increase in the mortality from this disease. Seventy-five deaths have been registered as against 29 in the previous year, giving a Death-rate of 0·22 per 1,000 population. Of these 75 deaths, 31 occurred in the Urban Districts and 44 in the Rural Districts.
26. CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.—Only five notifications of this disease were received, 2 in the Urban Districts and 3 in the Rural Districts, as compared with 7 in the previous year. It is gratifying to record that no deaths were registered from this disease during the year.
27. ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.—Only one case of this disease was notified and no death occurred.
28. ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.—Fourteen notifications of this disease were received, 8 in the Urban Districts and 6 in the Rural Districts. In no part of the County did it appear in epidemic form. Eight deaths were registered, giving a case fatality of 57%, and a Death-rate of 0·02 per 1,000.
29. MALARIA, DYSENTERY, ETC.—Forty-two cases of Malaria were notified, all having been contracted abroad, as compared with 151 in the previous year. Five notifications of Dysentery were received, but none of them terminated fatally. No case of Trench Fever occurred during the year.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

30. I would again draw attention to the urgent need of a Public Water Supply for the Urban District of Bulkington. Many of the shallow wells, the only source of supply, are so badly polluted that the Medical Officer of Health has recommended that all water from the local wells should be boiled before use as drinking water.
31. At Nuneaton a shortage has of late years been felt, and the Medical Officer reports that negotiations are proceeding for an additional supply from the Leicester Corporation.

32. Through the vigilance of the Rugby District Council and their Medical Officer of Health, the satisfactory quality of the water for this important town has been maintained during the year. Owing, however, to the possibility of pollution near the source of supply, steps are being taken, with the help of expert advice, to seek for a new source.
33. I referred in my last Annual Report to the need for a proper supply for the Parish of Binley, in the Foleshill Rural District. It is gratifying to record that an agreement with the Coventry Corporation has recently been signed for the laying of the water mains from Stoke to Binley, thereby securing for this parish an ample and satisfactory supply.
34. I reported last year to the County Public Health Committee on the need for a public supply for the Parishes of Southam, Harbury and Long Itchington, in the Southam Rural District, and an enquiry was held on June 15th, 1920, by the Ministry of Health, into an application for permission to borrow £24,000 for the purpose of carrying out a joint scheme for these three parishes. Although the Ministry approved the scheme, the Southam Rural District Council have not yet taken steps, even up to the time of writing, to put the scheme into operation. Negotiations are, however, proceeding between the County Council, the Ministry and the District Council, and it is hoped that before long the urgency of this matter will be fully appreciated and the work put in hand in order to safeguard the interests of these important rural communities.

#### RIVER POLLUTION.

35. The principal Rivers passing through the County, which have received effluents more or less polluting in character, are the Tame, the Avon and the Anker. Every endeavour has been made, however, by constant supervision, to reduce this pollution as far as possible, and it is encouraging to be able to record important steps taken during the year by some of the larger Authorities responsible for pollution in one or other of these Rivers, with a view to dealing more effectually with the sewage of their respective districts.
36. RIVER TAME.—The pollution of this River before it enters the County of Warwick was the subject of investigation early in 1920, when a conference was held between the Birmingham Tame and Rea Drainage Board, and representatives of the City of Birmingham, the County of Stafford and the County of Warwick. Unfortunately, the time was inopportune for any costly measures to be carried out with a view to obviating this pollution, the Staffordshire Authorities stating that any other activity involving heavy expenditure had to be subservient to House Construction until the present period of stress was passed.
37. The Birmingham Tame and Rea Drainage Board, who are responsible for the outfall into the Tame of thirty million gallons of sewage daily, are at present carrying out extensive additions to their works. There are nearing completion  $6\frac{1}{2}$  acres of Bacterial Filters, and a further  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres are to be constructed during the current financial year (screened clinker 9-ft. in depth), at a cost of £10,000. In a recent communication received from the Engineer to the Board he says:—"Part of our new area of bacterial filters will be brought into operation during this year, and this, with other new work now in progress, should do much to relieve the present over-burdened portions of our works."
38. *Tamworth Joint and Kingsbury Sewage Works.*—The effluents from these works which flow into the Tame have given no cause for complaint during the year.
39. RIVER ANKER.—This river receives the effluents directly or indirectly from the Borough of Nuneaton, Hinckley in Leicestershire (Sketchley Dye Works), Polesworth, Atherstone, Dordon and Bedworth. It has shown evidence of undoubted pollution, especially in the vicinity of Nuneaton, as a result of the unsatisfactory treatment of sewage from the Hinckley Urban District, reaching the River by the Sketchley Brook, from Bedworth via the Wem Brook, and also from the Nuneaton Corporation works at Hartshill.
40. *Nuneaton.*—These works are still suffering the severe strain thrown upon them during the war, but the Council has done all in its power under most trying circumstances to obtain a satisfactory effluent. The filter area has been extended during the year, and further extensions and additions are being provided. It is hoped that when these improvements are effected, the effluent will once more be restored to its pre-war efficient standard.



41. The Sketchley Brook, which receives the effluent from the Hinckley Urban District in Leicestershire, has been grossly polluted throughout the year. At the time of going to print, pressure is being exerted upon this District Council, both by the County Council and by the Borough of Nuneaton, to cease polluting this Brook, and subsequently the River Anker into which it flows.
42. *Bedworth*.—These works have not been functioning well, owing principally to the unsatisfactory condition of the Filter. A scheme has accordingly been prepared by the Foleshill Rural District Council for the general reconstruction of the works, but as this would involve very heavy expenditure it is proposed to deal with the Filter first. Under present conditions it would appear quite impossible to obtain constantly an effluent not polluting in character.
43. *Polesworth*.—Some little trouble was experienced at these works in the early part of the present year, but every endeavour is made to avoid pollution of the River. Up to the present very little pollution, if any, has been attributable to these works.
44. *Atherstone*.—These works have continued to give satisfaction during the year.
45. RIVER AVON.—This River, the principal one in the County, is utilized in its higher reaches as a source of water supply for the town and neighbourhood of Rugby. In its course through the County it receives effluents from the Sewage Disposal Works of Rugby, Coventry, Leamington, Warwick, and Stratford-on-Avon, and indirectly of Kenilworth, Foleshill, Kineton, and Wellesbourne. Its general condition is much the same as in the previous year, and unfortunately little improvement is noticeable.
46. *Coventry*.—Considerable progress was made during the year towards the completion of the twelve circular filters designed to deal with two million out of a total of five and a half million gallons of sewage daily. There can be no doubt that, when these filters are functioning as they should, the effect on the River can only be beneficial. Further provision, however, must still be made for the remainder of the sewage which cannot possibly receive proper treatment so long as it is dependent merely upon irrigation. It is accordingly interesting to learn that at the time of going to print experiments are being undertaken with a view to the treatment of part of the sewage by the activated sludge process, which has proved so successful in various parts of the country.
47. *Rugby*.—I have on several occasions reported on the unsatisfactory condition of these works, due entirely to over-strain on the existing Bacterial plant. Not only is additional filter area urgently needed, but considerable expenditure must sooner or later be undertaken by the Council in the cleansing of the media and in the repair of the structure of the existing filters, especially of the Low Level plant. It is of the greatest importance that this work should be undertaken with as little delay as possible, in order not only to safeguard the River receiving the effluent but also the pockets of those upon whom the cost will fall.
48. *Leamington*.—Some trouble has been experienced during the year on the land used for irrigation purposes, both from over-dosing and from trade waste, but I understand the Borough Council have this matter in hand with a view to making further provision for the more effectual treatment of the sewage.
49. *Warwick*.—The results obtained at this Farm by irrigation have been perfectly satisfactory during the year.
50. *Stratford-on-Avon*.—A temporary derangement of these works was occasioned in the early part of the year, through the bursting of one of the carriers, but this was quickly remedied. The effluent has invariably been well oxidized and of good quality.
51. *Kenilworth*.—These works have been well maintained during the year and kept free from nuisance. The effluent, although containing an excessive amount of suspended matter, is well oxygenated and not likely to give rise to any serious trouble. It would be an advantage, however, if this excessive quantity of humus were kept back and not allowed to enter the Finham Brook.

52. *Kinton*.—Considerable trouble was experienced at these works through a mechanical breakdown, causing pollution of the stream receiving the effluent. This, however, was remedied after some delay. In order to maintain a high standard effluent at these works constant and careful attention is essential, since treatment is entirely dependent upon mechanical means. It is important, therefore, that this fact should be borne in mind by those responsible.
53. *Foleshill*.—These works have not yielded a consistently satisfactory effluent throughout the year, but conditions have materially improved since the filters regained their activity after the serious accident at the Coventry Gas Works in October of last year. Due precautions have been taken by the City Authorities to prevent any such recurrence in future.
54. *RIVER COLE*.—The chief source of pollution of this River has been the Cole Hall Sewage Works, under the management of the Birmingham, Tame and Rea Drainage Board. Additional filter area is, however, in process of construction, which is designed to deal with a million gallons of sewage daily. I am informed that about the middle of November, 1921, two of the new Distributors should be in action. Considerable improvements are also being carried out in connection with sludge treatment, pumps being installed for returning the sludge top water to the Settling Tanks for further treatment. When this work is completed and the additional 3 acres of filter area constructed, the pollution as it obtains at present should be entirely obviated.
55. *RIVER BLYTHE*.—The effluents gaining access to this River are from the Sewage Works of Solihull, Knowle and Olton. All have received the careful attention of Mr. Currall, Surveyor, and have given no cause for complaint throughout the year.

#### SCAVENGING.

56. Scavenging continues to receive, on the whole, the careful attention of the District Councils throughout the County. Dr. J. H. WRIGHT of Sutton Coldfield states that powers to enforce the supply of movable ash bins in place of ash pits have been included in the Sutton Coldfield Corporation Act, 1920.
57. Dr. MIDDLETON HEWAT, referring to this matter, says:—"Under the Nuneaton Corporation Act, 1919, it is necessary for all dry ash places to be done away with, and dustbins provided within five years from the passing of the Act, and this matter is being dealt with as fast as possible.
58. Dr. GIBBONS WARD, in his Reports to the Warwickshire Combined District Councils, draws attention to the insanitary fixed ash-pits, and urges their replacement by proper movable bins with covers.
59. It is gratifying to note that Public Scavenging is being undertaken more and more by the District Councils, the only Rural Districts in which no provision is made being Brailes, Farnborough, and Monks Kirby.

#### SCHOOLS.

60. The Sanitary condition of the Schools has been reported upon fully in my Annual Report on the School Medical Service for 1920. Every assistance is given by the Head Teachers in the detection of Infectious Diseases in the Schools, suspected cases being notified simultaneously to the District Medical Officers of Health and to the School Medical Officer on forms issued for that purpose. This instruction has been carried out, on the whole, conscientiously during the year.

#### FOOD.

61. *MILK AND CREAM REGULATIONS*.—During the year 1920, 529 samples of Milk were analysed, and one sample of Cream. All were found to be free from preservatives and artificial colouring matter. Every sample of Milk taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act for analysis in respect of fat deficiency, added water, etc., is also analysed for the presence of preservatives, under the Milk and Cream Regulations.



62. Owing to the great scarcity of Cream on the market during 1920, no special endeavour was made to secure samples for analysis under the Regulations, but this matter is now being undertaken assiduously.
63. MILK (MOTHERS AND CHILDREN) ORDER, 1919.—During the year under review an arrangement was made whereby the District Councils undertook the administration of this Order, and this was carried out more or less by 13 of the 20 District Councils who are not themselves Maternity and Child Welfare Authorities. All applications for a supply of milk free, or at less than cost price, were first referred to me and then investigated further by the local Committees appointed by the District Councils. In this manner 200 applications were received, 17 refused and 183 granted, the cases occurring chiefly in the Foleshill Rural, Warwick Urban, Warwick Rural, Coventry Rural and Solihull Rural Districts.
64. Since the above Order was rescinded—March, 1921—the supply of milk to necessitous mothers and infants has been administered by the County Council under the Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme.

#### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

65. During the year 1920, 768 samples were analysed, of which 77 proved to be adulterated, giving a percentage adulteration for the year of 10%. This result is a very satisfactory one by comparison with that of the previous year when the percentage figure was 23·3.
66. Among above samples were 529 of Milk, of which no less than 63 were adulterated, or a percentage adulteration of 11·95%.
67. Dealing with the question of Milk Adulteration, Mr. Rigby, the County Analyst, gives the following table showing the average composition of all the samples analysed during the year, and also the average for each quarter.

Period.	No.	Non-fatty Solids.	Fat.	Total Solids.
March Quarter ...	164	8·68	3·58	12·25
June Quarter ...	99	8·76	3·47	12·23
September Quarter...	141	8·66	3·46	12·13
December Quarter ...	125	8·76	4·06	12·82
Whole Year ...	529	8·68	3·64	12·32
Legal Limits ...	—	8·5	3·0	—

The above Table includes all the samples of Milk, whether adulterated or not, and shows that the average composition is well above the legal limits; and also, that there is no difficulty in obtaining Milk of the requisite quality.

#### PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

68. Infectious Diseases, their incidence and mortality, have already been referred to under the heading Zymotic Diseases, pars. 15 to 29.

#### BACTERIAL EXAMINATIONS.

69. Full advantage has again been taken of the facilities provided by the Council for the Bacteriological examination of material sent by Practitioners to the Birmingham University Laboratory. The more popular this provision becomes the greater will be the benefit to the Public Health generally, in that suspected cases will be definitely diagnosed and isolated if necessary. The following examinations were made during the year as compared with the previous year :—

	1920.	1919.
Swabs from suspected Diphtheria cases ...	1293	983
Swabs from Diphtheria contacts ...	867	142
Blood examination for Typhoid and Para-typhoid ...	46	59
Blood films for Malaria ...	9	6
Cerebro-spinal fluid ...	3	5
Naso-pharyngeal swabs ...	1	3
Fæces for Typhoid ...	1	7
Fæces for Dysentery ...	10	0

## VACCINATION (TABLE D).

70. The return shewn on Table D. of the Appendix refers to the year ending 30th June, 1920, and during that period only 2,003 infants were successfully vaccinated out of 8,041 births, or 24·9 per cent. In the previous year 27·7 per cent. were vaccinated, whereas in 1910 the figure was as high as 53·6 per cent. Conscientious objection certificates have been issued in 5,128 instances, or 63·7 per cent. This figure has increased by 6 per cent. since the previous year.
71. With so many unvaccinated children in the County it would require the greatest possible vigilance on the part of the Health Authorities to prevent a serious outbreak should Small Pox at any time be introduced, especially into some of the industrial towns. It is difficult to understand the psychology of the anti-vaccinator, and there is little to be gained by trying. I am firmly convinced that the majority of conscientious objectors have no conscientious objection at all, but simply follow the example of their neighbours, whose children have not suffered through being unvaccinated, for the simple reason that the country has been surprisingly free from small pox for so many years. We have recently experienced the ravages of Influenzal pneumonia, the deadliness of which we had almost forgotten. Why then forget this loathsome disease also, which we know can be warded off, or at least its virulence greatly diminished, by vaccination?

## TUBERCULOSIS.

72. Again there is a slight reduction in the number of notifications received, both of Pulmonary and of other forms of Tuberculosis, the figures being respectively 529 and 114 as compared with 562 and 135 during the previous year. Two hundred and twenty-two deaths were registered from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, giving a Phthisis Death-rate of 0·65 as against 0·86 in 1919. This rate is considerably lower than that recorded during any of the war years, and it is hoped will be maintained, or even still further reduced, as labour conditions improve. Active employment, a sanitary environment, and a healthy mode of living are all factors of the greatest importance in the prevention of this disease, and every effort must be made by education and example to bring this home to the individual.
73. The home visiting of notified cases of Tuberculosis (Table H) has been continued as formerly by the Health Visiting Staff. To the newly notified cases 483 first visits, and 393 revisits have been paid, and to the old cases 723 visits have been paid, making a total of 1,599 visits to Tuberculosis cases during the year.
74. Of the new cases 236 were insured persons, 209 dependants, and 38 neither insured nor dependants. Sputum flasks were supplied by the Local Sanitary Authorities to 134 cases, and 343 were provided with disinfectant. In 88 houses occupied by Tuberculous patients improvement in ventilation was carried out on representations being made to the Local Sanitary Authorities.
75. In this respect is demonstrated the close co-operation which exists between the County Health Visiting Service and the District Councils.
76. Arrangements were made for the attendance of the County Health Visitors at each of the Branch Dispensaries at Leamington, Nuneaton, Atherstone, Solihull, Stratford-on-Avon and Rugby, and assistance is also given to the Tuberculosis Officers in their examination of contacts and in the following up in the homes of all cases referred to them at the Dispensaries.
77. Patients occupying Shelters in the Administrative County are visited from time to time by the Health Visitors, and reports submitted to the chief Tuberculosis Officer on the state of repair of the Shelters in use.
78. Reference was made in my last Annual Report to the completion of the preliminary arrangements for the building of the new King Edward Memorial Sanatorium at Hertford Hill, Warwick. Since then the work has been put in hand and is now progressing in a satisfactory manner.



## REPORT OF THE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS OFFICER (DR. J. McG. WILLIAMS).

79. During 1920 there was a decided increase in the number of patients attending the Dispensaries. The work at Coventry, Leamington, Nuneaton, Solihull and Stratford Dispensaries followed the general lines of previous years. A Dispensary was opened in Atherstone in January, and another in Rugby in July. I should like to emphasise the necessity of completing the Dispensary scheme at the earliest possible moment. The original Scheme provided for eleven Dispensaries, one in Alcester, Southam, Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth (Glascote part), in addition to those mentioned above. We do not seem to be making much progress towards finding suitable premises in Southam, Sutton Coldfield or Tamworth, and at the time of writing the Army Hut has not been erected at Alcester. It is important that the full Dispensary scheme should be in operation before the New Sanatorium is opened at Hertford Hill. It is at the Dispensaries that the cases are recommended for appropriate treatment.
80. The total number of new cases dealt with in 1920 was 945 as compared with 518 in 1919, and the attendance at the 7 Dispensaries amounted to 2,909 against 1,302 at 5 Dispensaries in 1919. This increase is due to (a) The examination of contacts, (b) Increase in Dispensary Treatment, (c) Increase in the number of patients sent to the Dispensary for diagnosis. This increase in attendance is most marked at Nuneaton, and is largely due to the number of children examined. There is very close co-operation between the Medical Officer of Health for Nuneaton and the Joint Committee's Medical Officers. It is satisfactory to note that a large proportion of the patients were not found to be suffering from active tuberculosis.
81. The Atherstone Dispensary is open from 1-15 to 4 p.m. on Wednesdays. Coventry Dispensary is open from 6 to 9 p.m. on Tuesdays, and 2 to 5 p.m. on Fridays—patients can be seen on other days by appointment. Leamington Dispensary is open from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. on Wednesdays, and from 6 to 8 p.m. on Thursdays. Nuneaton Dispensary is open from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Tuesdays. Rugby Dispensary is open from 10 a.m. to 12-30 p.m., and from 2 to 4 p.m. on Mondays. Solihull Dispensary is open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon on Thursdays, and Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary is open from 2 to 4-30 p.m. on Fridays.
82. The arrangements made in 1918 for the allocation of Sanatorium and Hospital beds were continued. A few discharged soldiers and sailors were sent to Colonies for concurrent treatment and training in various trades.
83. Dr. EDWARDS remained at Bramcote Sanatorium as Medical Surepintendent, and Dr. LAIRD continued to act as Visiting Medical Officer to Exhall Sanatorium. In May, 1920, the beds at the latter Sanatorium were increased from 36 to 42, and at the time of writing I have received information that the 12 additional beds at Bramcote will be ready for patients in a few weeks.
84. The Joint Committee decided in July, 1920, to proceed with the immediate building of the King Edward VII. Memorial Sanatorium at Hertford Hill, near Warwick, and the contract with the builder has been signed, and various preliminary works commenced. The Sanatorium is to provide 150 beds.
85. Dr. R. J. CYRIAX was appointed Assistant Tuberculosis Officer in April, 1920, and commenced his duties in May, 1920. He has charge of the Nuneaton, Rugby and Atherstone Dispensaries.
86. The X-Ray Apparatus was installed at the Coventry Dispensary in January, 1920. It has been a considerable aid in the diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

87. The following table gives the usual information about the patients :—

*Atherstone Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Insured Males ...	31	} 71
Uninsured Males ...	13	
Insured Females ...	3	
Uninsured Females	24	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	27	} 71
Non-Pulmonary ...	7	
Not Tubercular ...	37	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920.	TOTAL.
Insured ...	0	3	3
Uninsured ...	0	2	2
Contacts examined	20		
Tubercular	3		
Not Tubercular		16	
Doubtful— under observation			1
Total Attendances of Patients ...			182

*Coventry Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Insured Males ...	79	} 194
Uninsured Males ...	42	
Insured Females ...	20	
Uninsured Females	53	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	70	} 194
Non-Pulmonary ...	9	
Not Tubercular ...	115	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920	TOTAL
Insured ...	4	6	10
Uninsured ...	16	12	28
Contacts examined	61		
Tubercular	9		
Not Tubercular		46	
Doubtful— under observation			6
Total Attendances of County Patients ...			486
Total Attendances of Coventry Patients ...			2,626

*Leamington Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Insured Males ...	61	} 175
Uninsured Males ...	40	
Insured Females ...	16	
Uninsured Females	58	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	58	} 175
Non-Pulmonary ...	8	
Not Tubercular ...	109	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920	TOTAL
Insured ...	8	22	30
Uninsured ...	17	5	22
Contacts examined	58		
Tubercular	4		
Not Tubercular		54	
Doubtful— under observation			0
Total Attendances of Patients ...			728

*Nuneaton Dispensary.*

New Patients—

Insured Males ...	57	} 283
Uninsured Males ...	74	
Insured Females ...	38	
Uninsured Females	114	

New Patients—

Pulmonary ...	67	} 283
Non-Pulmonary ...	14	
Not Tubercular ...	202	

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920	TOTAL
Insured ...	4	23	27
Uninsured ...	7	10	17
Contacts examined			
Tubercular			
Not Tubercular			
Doubtful— under observation			
Total Attendances of Patients ...			44



Contacts examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
112	10	99	3
Total Attendances of Patients ... .. 1,011			

*Rugby Dispensary.*

New Patients—			New Patients—		
Insured Males ...	12	} 49	Pulmonary ...	13	} 49
Uninsured Males ...	10		Non-Pulmonary ...	2	
Insured Females ...	10		Not Tubercular ...	34	
Uninsured Females	17				

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920.	TOTAL.
Insured ...	0	1	1
Uninsured ...	0	8	8
			} 9

Contacts examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
6	0	5	1
Total Attendances of Patients ... .. 173			
(5½ months).			

*Solihull Dispensary.*

New Patients—			New Patients—		
Insured Males ...	7	} 51	Pulmonary ...	8	} 51
Uninsured Males ...	19		Non-Pulmonary ...	1	
Insured Females ...	3		Not Tubercular ...	42	
Uninsured Females	22				

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20.	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920.	TOTAL.
Insured ...	1	1	2
Uninsured ...	2	3	5
			} 7

Contacts examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
33	0	32	1
Total Attendances of Patients ... .. 139			

*Stratford-on-Avon Dispensary.*

New Patients—			New Patients—		
Insured Males ...	25	} 58	Pulmonary ...	22	} 58
Uninsured Males ...	10		Non-Pulmonary ...	1	
Insured Females ...	3		Not Tubercular ...	35	
Uninsured Females	20				

	On Dispensary Treatment, 1-1-20	Put on Dispensary Treatment during 1920.	TOTAL.
Insured ...	1	1	2
Uninsured ...	1	2	3
			} 5

Contacts examined	Tubercular	Not Tubercular	Doubtful— under observation
22	1	18	3
Total Attendances of Patients ... .. 190			

*Cases Visited at their Homes.*

New Patients—			New Patients—		
Insured Males ...	31	} 64	Pulmonary ...	45	} 64
Uninsured Males ...	9		Non-Pulmonary ...	14	
Insured Females ...	9		Not Tubercular ...	5	
Uninsured Females	15				

## STAGE OF DISEASE.

Dispensaries.	Stage 1.	Stage 2.	Stage 3.	Non-Pulmonary.	Not Tubercular.	TOTAL
Atherstone ...	13	10	4	7	37	71
Coventry ...	47	17	6	9	115	194
Leamington ...	26	21	11	8	109	175
Nuneaton ...	28	24	15	14	202	283
Rugby ...	7	4	2	2	34	49
Solihull ...	6	1	1	1	42	51
Stratford ...	5	10	7	1	35	58
Cases seen at home ...	21	13	11	14	5	64
	153	100	57	56	579	945

The non-tuberculous and doubtful cases (579) are omitted from the following tables.

## AGE PERIODS.

Dispensaries	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	over 50	TOTAL
Atherstone...	0	2	4	9	7	6	2	0	2	2	0	34
Coventry ...	2	11	9	6	11	14	6	8	3	4	5	79
Leamington	0	8	4	3	11	8	7	10	10	3	2	66
Nuneaton ...	1	13	12	8	14	5	11	6	8	2	1	81
Rugby ...	1	1	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	15
Solihull ...	0	1	0	0	2	2	2	0	1	0	1	9
Stratford ...	0	1	0	4	2	6	5	2	1	1	1	23
Cases seen at home ...	3	3	8	7	10	11	5	6	4	1	1	59
	7	40	39	38	59	57	39	33	30	13	11	366

## CONDITION OF TEETH.

Dispensaries	Good, up to 4 decayed	More than 4 decayed.	Pyorrhœa, Alveolaris	Dentures, partial or complete	TOTAL
Atherstone ...	23	8	0	3	34
Coventry ...	41	17	6	15	79
Leamington	31	21	4	10	66
Nuneaton ...	38	21	6	16	81
Rugby ...	11	1	0	3	15
Solihull ...	6	2	0	1	9
Stratford ...	15	6	0	2	23
Cases seen at home	22	11	13	13	59
	187	87	29	63	366

## FAMILY HISTORY OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Dispensaries.	Near relatives. affected.	Distant relatives. affected.	Negative family history.	TOTAL.
Atherstone ...	8	9	17	34
Coventry ...	22	8	49	79
Leamington	23	8	35	66
Nuneaton	23	10	48	81
Rugby ...	4	3	8	15
Solihull ...	2	1	6	9
Stratford ...	5	1	17	23
Cases seen at home	12	7	40	59
	99	47	220	366



Examinations of 463 cases of twelve months' duration and over were carried out with a view to ascertaining their working capacity.

Doing some work at date of examination.	Not working but able for light work	Unfit for work of any kind	TOTAL.
263	45	155	463
57%	9%	34%	

CASES VISITED—DISTRICTS.						
District.				New	Old	TOTAL.
Coleshill and Water Orton	...	...	...	0	16	16
Coventry ...	...	...	...	11	26	37
Kineton and Farnborough	...	...	...	5	8	13
Leamington and Warwick	...	...	...	10	29	39
Nuneaton, Bedworth and Atherstone	...	...	...	9	40	49
Rugby ...	...	...	...	15	33	48
Solihull and Knowle	...	...	...	1	2	3
Southam	...	...	...	2	2	4
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	3	1	4
Studley and Alcester	...	...	...	3	6	9
Sutton Coldfield	...	...	...	3	14	17
Tamworth	...	...	...	2	8	10
				64*	185	249

\*5 not tuberculous.

88. SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—Information concerning the number of admissions and discharges, average length of stay, and the institutions made use of during the year, is given in the following tables :—

				Admissions		Discharges	
Sanatoria :—							
Bramcote	...	...	...	71	...	74	
Exhall	...	...	...	82	...	77	
Haslemere		...	...	1	...	0	
Northwood		...	...	30	...	26	
St. Barnabas' Home			...	1	...	0	
West Heath		...	...	7	...	5	
Winsley	...	...	...	13	...	9	
Hospitals :—							
Coventry	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Rugby	...	...	...	24	...	14	
St. Gerard's		...	...	1	...	3	
Stratford	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Warneford	...	...	...	4	...	1	
Colonies :—							
Hull	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Papworth	...	...	...	5	...	2	
Preston Hall		...	...	2	...	0	
				<hr/>		<hr/>	
				244		214	
				<hr/>		<hr/>	

Average duration of treatment—all Institutions	=	15·8 weeks.
Average duration of treatment—Bramcote	=	20·7 „
Average duration of treatment—Exhall	=	11·6 „

## 89. DEATHS IN INSTITUTIONS (included in discharges) :—

Bramcote	...	...	...	...	4
Coventry Hospital	...	...	...	...	1
Northwood	...	...	...	...	2
Rugby Hospital	...	...	...	...	5
West Heath	...	...	...	...	2
					—
					14
					—

Eight of these were discharged soldiers.

## 90. The condition of 200 patients on discharge was investigated either at the Dispensaries or from reports from the Medical Officers of the Institutions where they were treated, and is as follows :—

Much improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Died.	TOTAL.
32	119	20	15	14	200

91. Institutional treatment still seems to be the best form of treatment for the tuberculous, at least at the beginning of their course, which is of necessity prolonged and somewhat irksome. It is unnecessary to point out again the reasons why arrest of the disease cannot be brought about by a few months' residence in a Sanatorium, except in the very early cases, but Sanatorium life has an educational value, which should be of great use to the patients when they return to their homes. Proper hygiene and the principles of ventilation, and the prevention of tuberculosis, should form part of the instruction given in Sanatoria, and the patients should be encouraged to take a hopeful view, and to think of other things than tubercle. Sanatorium patients tend to become introspective and to dwell on imaginary ills and relapses. Allowances have to be made for the changing temperament of the phthisical—at one time they are full of hope and at another they are depressed and irritable. As all the patients in a Sanatorium have or are supposed to have tuberculosis, they of course have ample opportunity for discussing their symptoms and comparing notes. The comparing of notes as to progress is no doubt beneficial to them, and acts as a stimulus to the more advanced cases to carry out all the rules and regulations as to treatment, so that they may be able eventually to exercise and work in the same way as the early and arrested cases, but I doubt if it is beneficial for them to discuss symptoms, and I think the less they know of the *pathology* of the disease the better.92. *Contacts*: Routine examination of contacts was commenced during the year. The results were disappointing as regards the attendances. No fewer than 733 contacts agreed to be examined, or in the case of children, their parents expressed their willingness for the examinations to be carried out, but only 312 of these actually attended the Dispensaries. The consent of the doctor in attendance was obtained in each case before the contacts were sent for. I hope that next year the attendances will improve. Arrangements have now been made for the Health Visitors to notify the contacts who are willing to be examined, to the County Medical Officer, who refers them to me for arrangements to be made. Details as to appointments and the results of examination are set out in the following tables :—

Dispensaries.	Appointments			Attendances			Per cent.
Atherstone	...	...	31	...	20	...	64
Coventry	...	...	68	...	61	...	89
Leamington	...	...	187	...	58	...	31
Nuneaton	...	...	328	...	112	...	34
Rugby	...	...	26	...	6	...	23
Solihull	...	...	55	...	33	...	60
Stratford	...	...	38	...	22	...	57
			—				—
			733				or 42·5 per cent.
			—				—



Contacts :—

Examined	Tuberculous	Not Tuberculous	Doubtful— under observation
312	27	270	15

93. As was to be expected, a large proportion of the contacts did not shew any evidence of active tuberculosis, but if these same people were examined again in 3, 5 or 10 years' time, very different results might be found. Contact examination to be of any value must be carried out on certain definite lines, and must be repeated at intervals, as long as the source of infection is present. The number of contacts attending any given dispensary would thus go on increasing each year, and it would be difficult eventually to examine satisfactorily all those who should be examined. Many of the chronic infectious cases live for years. If they have had proper instruction in the prevention of infection, and are careful to carry out these instructions, the risk of spread of infection is minimised and the danger is not great. If on the other hand they are careless, or too ill to take precautions, and their friends are ignorant, there is danger of the spread of infection to other members of the household.
94. *Dispensary Treatment.*—The number of patients having this form of treatment shews an increase of 77 over the number in 1919. I do not think it advisable to put all cases on this form of treatment. The Dispensary exists as (a) the examination centre where cases are selected for appropriate forms of treatment, (b) an educational centre, (c) a place for the examination of contacts, (d) the centre for after-care, (e) a place for treatment. In order that the first four functions may be carried out properly, it is not advisable to have too many patients attending for treatment. As far as possible tuberculin should be given at a Dispensary, if this form of treatment is considered desirable.
95. *X-Ray Examinations.*—The number of examinations made since the apparatus was erected in 1920 was 84. There were 66 screenings and 18 photographs. Seventy examinations of the chest were made, and 14 examinations of other parts. This method of examination has been very useful in doubtful cases, and is a valuable addition to the evidence, for or against the presence of tuberculosis. Like other methods of examination it has its limitations, but I should feel handicapped if this means of examination were not available. It is of course expensive to keep up, as tubes are now very dear; some of them cost more than double what they did in 1914, and for smooth working an ample supply of tubes is necessary, so that they can be used alternately. I hope that eventually the Committee will install a Coolidge Tube set, as the Coolidge Tube has advantages over other tubes for certain examinations. Plates are also a heavy item of expenditure.
96. *Children.*—Four hundred and ten (410) children (up to 16 years of age) were examined at the Dispensaries, 191 boys and 219 girls. Forty-four of these were suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, and 22 from non-pulmonary tuberculosis, the remainder—366—being non-tuberculous. The 44 pulmonary cases were classified, Stage I., 27; Stage II., 9; Stage III., 8.
97. *Shelters.*—The arrangements made in 1917 by the Joint Committee for the hire of shelters from various local authorities were continued. The number of shelters available (excluding Coventry) is 66. The number in use on the 31st December, 1920, was 77; 21 were taken down during the year on ceasing to be required, and 27 were erected at new addresses. The Joint Committee have had the question of purchase of shelters in their area under consideration. If this purchase is carried out eventually by the Joint Committee, they will require a place or places for storing empty shelters, and proper means of transport and inspection. Failing such arrangements being made, it seems to me that the present system of hiring should be continued.
98. *Dental Treatment.*—Dental treatment was continued at Bramcote and Exhall Sanatoria. It is a rather difficult matter to arrange dental treatment for patients before admission to Sanatoria, mainly owing to the distance between the patients' residences and the Committee's nearest dentist. There are 7 dentists who do this work for the Joint Committee in the County, one at each of the following towns :—Coventry, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford, Sutton Coldfield, Tamworth.

In November, 1920, the Ministry of Health gave their approval to the proposal that artificial teeth should be supplied to certain cases, and a commencement has been made with this work.

99. *After-Care*.—There were 26 applications for help. The Tuberculosis Nurse was able to deal with 20 of the cases :—

Employment found	...	...	...	...	1
Financial help	...	...	...	...	6
Clothing supplied	...	...	...	...	8
Pensions obtained or increased	...	...	...	...	3
Special nursing arrangements	...	...	...	...	1
Spinal carriage lent	...	...	...	...	1
					—
					20
					—

100. Numerous gifts of clothing were received from various sources, all of which have been acknowledged and the donors thanked. The Warwickshire Insurance Committee granted allowances for milk to 10 patients during the year.

101. Nurse Shaw (Tuberculosis Nurse) visited 45 patients (10 of whom were discharged soldiers) and she also made 11 visits to County Dispensaries. The routine visiting of tuberculous cases is done by the County Health Visitors, and details of their visits are given elsewhere in the County Medical Officer's Report. Clothing and other help has been given to some patients by the County Superintendent of Health Visitors.

102. In any consideration of the tuberculosis problem at the present time, the one factor which stands out by itself in importance is prevention. It is unfortunately a most difficult problem to solve. It is as much an economic problem as a medical one, and the cost of any complete scheme, which might be judged in the light of our present knowledge to be effective, would be enormous—perhaps even prohibitive. There are several points to be remembered when considering means of prevention. (1) The tubercle bacillus is practically universal in its distribution. (2) In the great majority of the human race, the bacillus, though it may be present in our bodies, is harmless. (3) There is danger of infection by a large number of bacilli, or in repeated small infections, such as those living in contact with an infectious case of tuberculosis are constantly exposed to. The resisting powers of those who are continually being infected may at any time break down, when perhaps the individual has some temporary illness or receives a large dose of bacilli. (4) It has been stated that about two-thirds of the cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis are due to infection by tuberculous milk. Our methods of prevention should aim at (a) the destruction of all sputum and infectious discharges from the tuberculous.

- (b) Instruction of the population in general, on efficient hygiene in their homes and at work.
- (c) The preventive treatment of disease in its earliest and most trivial manifestations, and attention to minor ailments.
- (d) Proper control of the milk supply.
- (e) The prevention of spitting in trains, trams and on the streets.
- (f) The isolation of those cases where proper precautions cannot be carried out in their homes.
- (g) Medical inspection of certain industries where tuberculosis is specially prevalent.

The provision of adequate Sanatorium, Colony and Hospital accommodation for all cases seems impossible ; therefore we must fall back on educational methods and instruction, for a large proportion of the cases. There ought to be, I think, sufficient Institutional accommodation for those advanced cases where it is impossible to carry out proper and efficient isolation in their homes. The Joint Committee intend to provide these hospital beds at Bramcote when their new Sanatorium at Hertford Hill is completed. In selecting cases for Sanatorium treatment, it is advisable to keep in view the question of prevention.



Sanatorium statistics can of course be improved by only admitting the very early cases and those cases where the diagnosis can only be settled definitely after some weeks' observation. But these are the cases which give rise to the least danger in their homes, and many of them may recover at home with rest and instruction in hygiene, diet, etc. The fairly advanced infectious cases are not received with favour in Sanatoria, but they constitute a very real danger. On the whole the outlook does not seem to be hopeless. There is growing interest throughout the country in the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, and if a little more vigour is displayed by all who are interested in this problem, the incidence and death-rates should be materially reduced in the future.

103. I have had much help from Dr. French and Dr. Cyriax in organising and arranging the work at the various Dispensaries. Nurse Shaw continues to interest herself in the welfare of the patients, and her work for the alleviation of suffering and poverty has been untiring. The clerical work has largely increased, and the keeping of records and statistics involves much work for the clerks. I am indebted to Dr. French, Dr. Cyriax, Nurse Shaw and the clerical staff for much assistance in the preparation of this report. I wish to thank those medical men who either wrote letters describing the condition of the patients they referred to the Dispensaries for examination, or who attended in person for consultation with us. It is gratifying to note that our relations with the general practitioners have been on the whole cordial, and close co-operation has been maintained.

(Signed),

J. McG. WILLIAMS.

#### VENEREAL DISEASES.

105. The facilities provided by the Council for the treatment of County patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are as follows:—

##### TREATMENT CENTRES.

##### GENERAL HOSPITAL, BIRMINGHAM—

Tuesday	...	...	...	10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Tuesday	...	...	...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Friday	...	...	...	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.

##### COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, COVENTRY—

Females	...	...	Thursday, 10 a.m.
Males	...	...	Saturday, 2—2-30 p.m.

##### WARNEFORD GENERAL HOSPITAL, LEAMINGTON SPA—

Females	...	...	Tuesday, 4-30 to 5-30 p.m.
			Saturday, 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Males	...	...	Tuesday, 5-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m.
			Saturday, 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Ablution Centre, 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. and 8 p.m. to 9 p.m. daily, except Sundays.

##### HOSPITAL OF ST. CROSS, RUGBY.—

Women and Children	...	Thursday, 5-30 p.m.
Men	...	Tuesday, 5-30 p.m.
		Thursday, 6-30 p.m.

106. As to the adequacy of these facilities it is obvious from the geographical distribution of the centres that only a limited number of infected persons can ever hope to obtain treatment. Those persons near enough to the Clinics at least have the opportunity to attend, but this is denied those who have the misfortune to live in the more remote rural districts of the County. The Centres are expensive institutions to maintain and their chief shortcoming is that they are provided only for the few. Such a statement would not of course hold good if the area to be served were not a large rural County such as Warwickshire.

107. The cost to the Council of maintaining the Treatment Centres during the year ending March 31st, 1921, was £2,199, less £601 grant from the Ministry, making a total of £1,598.

108. In reviewing the attendances at the Clinics it is noticed that by far the majority of persons seeking treatment are men. This is accounted for either through (1) the natural reserve of women, (2) the absence of Women Doctors as Medical Officers of the Female Clinics, or (3) the character of the disease in women. I think the latter is the principal reason why women do not take advantage of the Clinics to the same extent as men. Many women suffer from Gonorrhœa, and are entirely ignorant of the fact until the disease becomes chronic and involves some of the delicate female organs or leads to abscesses or other internal disorders necessitating serious surgical interference. Even then the cause of illness is frequently not realised.

109. The following table indicates to what extent the various Centres have been taken advantage of during the year.

	Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.	Warneford Hospital Leamington.	General Hospital, Birmingham.	Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby.	TOTALS.
New cases dealt with for the first time ... ..	76	89	73	70	308
Ceased to attend without com- pleting treatment ... ..	9	37	—	29	75
Number of doses of Salvarsan sub- stitutes ... ..	308	260	205	216	1079
Total attendances of all persons at Out-patient Clinics ... ..	753	852	661	881	3147

110. Of the 308 new cases seeking treatment for the first time during the year, 227 were men and 81 women.

111. Only 7 Medical Practitioners made application for a free supply of substitutes for Salvarsan. It is to be regretted that fuller advantage is not taken by practitioners of the facilities afforded for acquiring knowledge and experience in the modern treatment of venereal diseases.

112. Only when the local doctor is qualified and prepared to give this special treatment will cases in Rural areas be effectually dealt with. Coincidentally there should be provided payment of practitioners by the State just as the State provides treatment at Clinics at the present time free to all who wish to accept it. There is no incentive to the busy practitioner to acquire the necessary knowledge for the administration of Salvarsan so long as this treatment can be obtained free in the towns. Injustice is done to the rural dweller if he has to pay privately for his modern treatment simply because he happens to live in a district remote from a Clinic. It is not hard to understand therefore why there should be 39 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum in the Rural as against 17 in the Urban Districts. (See par. 141).

113. Thirty-two applications were made by Practitioners for outfits for the pathological examination of material from suspected cases of Venereal Disease, and 437 pathological examinations were made during the year ended June, 1921, at the Birmingham University Laboratory, including specimens sent from the various Clinics.

114. *National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases.*—In continuing propaganda in connection with these diseases, the policy laid down by the National Council has been closely followed. The following Report of the Warwickshire Branch of the National Council on work undertaken during the year ending May 31st, 1921, is of interest :—

“ At a meeting held in October it was decided to engage an organiser from the National Council to further the work of the Local Propaganda Committees formed previously at Warwick, Rugby, Stratford-on-Avon and Nuneaton. In this respect the Branch was fortunate in again obtaining the services of Miss Latham for two months during November and December.



" Courses of instruction to Teachers and Social Workers were held with great success at Nuneaton and Rugby. Three lectures were given at each of these centres on (1) Biology, (2) Medical Aspects of Venereal Diseases, and (3) Special Problems of the Teacher and Social Worker, all of which were well attended. These lectures were delivered by Dr. Beatrice Webb, Dr. Cranstone Walker, Dr. Lena Walker, and the County Medical Officer of Health. On December 21st Dr. Beatrice Webb was the speaker at a Public Meeting for women at Nuneaton, which was unfortunately not well attended owing to the unsettled conditions among factory workers at that time.

" Miss Latham gave two Lantern Lectures at Warwick and at Marton, and addressed Meetings of Infant Welfare Centre Mothers, Women's Ward Councils, Mothers' Guilds, Co-operative Guilds and Citizens' Associations at Warwick, Sutton Coldfield, Kenilworth, Coleshill, Nuneaton and Leamington Spa.

" The film ' Damaged Goods ' was shown to a representative meeting at Warwick on December 21st. All present agreed that it would serve a useful purpose if shewn to an audience excluding children under 14 years of age. A private shewing of the same film was given at a large works in Rugby on February 11th. Introductory remarks were made at Warwick by Miss Latham and at Rugby by Dr. L. L. Fyfe, Medical Officer of the Rugby V.D. Clinic. Facilities for treatment at the Clinics at Coventry, Leamington, Rugby and Birmingham have been freely advertised during the year both in the Public Press and by posters displayed in suitable places.

" A large quantity of free literature has been distributed at all the Meetings and appropriate booklets have been freely purchased."

#### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

##### MIDWIVES ACTS, 1902 AND 1918 (TABLE F.)

115. It is gratifying to record a considerable increase in the number of Midwives practising in the County during 1920—157 as compared with 136 in the previous year. Of these 114 are trained and 45 bona-fide Midwives.
116. Of the 8,509 births registered, 5,088, or nearly 60 per cent. were attended by Midwives. Their practice was regarded by the Inspectors as good in 120, fair in 25, and poor in 7.
117. During the year under review all practising Midwives, with the exception of five, were inspected by the County Health Visitors, who also act as Inspectors of Midwives. Of the five not inspected, three belong to Staffordshire and two were out when called on.
118. Three hundred and eighteen inspections were made with reference to the keeping of bags, appliances, registers, etc., and in addition 727 visits have been paid in connection with various matters pertaining to their practice, making a total of 1,045 visits to Midwives during the year, an average of 6 visits per midwife.
119. Six hundred and forty-five notices of sending for medical help were received, as compared with 576 in 1919. This large number is significant of the attention given by the Midwives to the rules of the Central Midwives Board, and will no doubt increase as the number of trained Midwives in the County grows. In this connection 74 claims for payment were made by Medical Practitioners, amounting to £103 13s.
120. *Recovery of Fees.*—Up to the end of the year 1920 the recovery of fees was left in the hands of the Health Visitors, notice being sent to the parent of the amount of the fee due to the County Council. By this means £42 13s. 9d. was recovered. It was realised, however, that the Health Visitors were not the proper persons to act as collectors, consequently at the beginning of the present year the Health Visitors were relieved of this duty and arrangements made for fees to be recovered by post. The small amount usually recoverable from this source is largely due to the fact that Medical Practitioners obtain payment direct from the patients as far as this is possible, and it is usually in necessitous cases only that the medical help fee is charged to the Supervising Authority. It must also be borne in mind that during the latter half of the year under review unemployment was prevalent, especially in the industrial districts around Coventry.

121. With a view to aiding the Training of Midwives, the County Council set aside the sum of £500 for distribution among District Nursing Associations undertaking training. During the present financial year these grants have been reduced to a sum not exceeding £300 in view of the Government's altered arrangements for the payment of grant direct to Training Institutions. By this means it is hoped that the cost of training by the Institutions will be proportionately reduced, and so relieve the Associations undertaking the training, and the Local Supervising Authorities aiding the cost through grants to the Nursing Associations.
122. Six Midwives resigned during the year, four on account of old age, one to take up home duties, and one left the district.
123. Ninety-four notices of Still-birth were received by the Local Supervising Authority, all of which were immediately visited by the Inspectors of Midwives, and dealt with according to the recommendations of the Central Midwives Board.

WORK OF HEALTH VISITORS UNDER NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT, ETC.  
(TABLE E.)

124. During the year under review the staff consisted of seventeen Health Visitors, with Miss M. S. Lowe as Superintendent. The appointment of two Health Visitors by the Warwickshire Combined Districts, jointly with the County Council, for the purpose of visiting Measles cases, was terminated during the year and this useful work has consequently lapsed.
125. At the time of writing the strength of the staff has still been further reduced, for purposes of economy, to fifteen Health Visitors and the Superintendent. This reduction is to be deeply regretted, since the increase in the staff was made in 1919, to cope with the additional work thrown upon the Health Visitors in connection with the School Medical Service, and the increasing activities associated with Maternal and Child Welfare. It is obvious, therefore, that the same supervision cannot possibly be given in future to Infants, School Children and others as has been given in the past, if the number of School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres, Ante-Natal Clinics, Tuberculosis Dispensaries, etc., is to be maintained as hitherto. Activities such as these cannot be carried on without an efficient staff and before any further reduction is made careful consideration should be given to the value of a Health Visiting service, such in my opinion being the principal factor responsible for the present low Infant Mortality, which means for the year under review a saving in Warwickshire of over 100 children more than were saved in the previous year. If these infants in due course become useful citizens, surely the comparatively small expenditure on the Health Visiting service of the County will be amply repaid.
126. The work of the Health Visiting Staff in the visiting of Infants under the Notification of Births Act is referred to in detail in Table E of the Appendix; 4,192 first visits were paid during the year with 8,050 re-visits, making a total of 12,242, with an average of nearly 3 visits per case.
127. Of the 4,192 Births visited, 877 were attended by Doctors, 672 by Doctors and Midwives, and 2,615 by Midwives alone. It is interesting to note that only 19 of these Births were attended by Handywomen as compared with 90 during the previous year.
128. Three thousand one hundred and seventy-two or 75 per cent. of these infants visited were found to be breast-fed, the same percentage as found in 1919, and 573 or 13 per cent. entirely bottle fed, as compared with 18 per cent. in the previous year. Only 98, or 2·3 per cent., were found to be improperly fed.
129. One hundred and fourteen mothers were employed in factories before, and 27 after confinement, the figures for the previous year being 135 and 29 respectively.
130. Two hundred and forty-seven house defects were reported to the Local Sanitary Authorities, and in 112 cases the sanitary condition of the houses was regarded as distinctly unsatisfactory.



### INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

131. There are now 26 Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres, at each of which a County Health Visitor acts as Superintendent. During the year under review new Centres were opened at Bilton and at Kineton, and during the present year at Castle Bromwich and Holbrooks near Coventry.
132. The Centre at Sutton Coldfield, formerly under County Council supervision, is now supported by the Borough Council and staffed by the Borough Health Visitors.
133. During 1920 the County Health Visitors made 935 attendances at the Infant Welfare Centres, the total attendances of mothers and children being respectively 18,641 and 23,090. These figures do not include attendances at the Centres in the Boroughs of Nuneaton, Leamington Spa and Sutton Coldfield, which are all Municipal, and staffed by their own Health Visitors. There were on the Registers of the County Voluntary Centres 1,833 mothers and 2,120 infants.
134. The following is a list of the Voluntary Infant Welfare Centres and the days on which they are held :—

Infant Welfare Centre.				Days on which open.
Alcester	...	...	...	Wednesday, 1st and 3rd.
Atherstone	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Arley	...	...	...	Alternate Mondays.
Bedworth	...	...	...	Thursday.
Bilton	...	...	...	Alternate Wednesdays.
Binley	...	...	...	Alternate Tuesdays.
Castle Bromwich			...	Monday.
Coleshill	...	...	...	Monday.
Dordon	...	...	...	Alternate Thursdays.
Glascote	...	...	...	Alternate Thursdays.
Hartshill	...	...	...	Alternate Wednesdays.
Hillmorton	...	...	...	Alternate Mondays.
Kenilworth	...	...	...	Friday.
Keresley	...	...	...	Alternate Wednesdays and Thursdays.
Holbrooks Lane	...	...	...	Tuesday.
Kineton	...	...	...	Thursday.
Longford	...	...	...	Alternate Thursdays.
New Bilton	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Olton	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Rugby	...	...	...	Tuesday.
Shirley	...	...	...	Thursday.
Solihull	...	...	...	Monday.
Stockton	...	...	...	Alternate Wednesdays.
Stoke Heath	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	...	Wednesday.
Warwick	...	...	...	Friday.

### MATERNITY HOMES.

135. There are two Maternity Homes provided by the County Council, one at 3, The Butts, Warwick, and one at 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby. They have both fulfilled a useful purpose, and must surely have been a boon to the 40 mothers who were fortunate enough to secure admission. All cases are carefully selected and only those are accepted whose home conditions are such as to render them unsuitable for purposes of confinement.
136. At Warwick District Midwifery is undertaken by the Council in addition to Ward cases, whereas at Rugby only Ward cases are provided for.
137. Miss Lowe, County Superintendent, has presented the following Report on the work at these two Centres during the year ended Dec. 31st, 1920.



*" County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 3, The Butts, Warwick.*

" During the year 129 cases were attended by the County Midwife, assisted by the relief Midwife.

" Of these cases 20 took place in the Maternity Wards.

" The average duration of stay in the Wards was 14 days.

" The attendance at the Ante-Natal Clinic has been most satisfactory, the numbers have continued to increase each quarter. Since the opening of the Ante-Natal Clinic in March, 36 individual patients have attended, and much good work has been done.

" During the year the receipts amounted to £214 4s. 3d. Of this amount £96 0s. 3d. was received from patients in the Wards, and £118 3s. 0d. from district cases.

" The total receipts from patients' fees and for board and lodging of staff amounted to £374 16s. 0d.

" During the year the School and Dental Clinics have been carried on very satisfactorily, the attendances have been well maintained.

" The Infant Welfare Centre has continued to be very well attended, 1,430 attendances being made by Mothers, and 1,852 by Infants up to 5 years of age.

" Since this County Health Centre was opened in Sept., 1919, the strictest economy has been observed in every detail. It is obvious that as so many activities are carried on in the one building, necessitating the payment of one rent only, and that one staff is employed for the carrying on of these activities, the minimum of expense has been attained.

*" County Health Centre and Maternity Home, 16, Hillmorton Road, Rugby.*

" From the time the Wards were opened in Feb., 1920, to the end of the year, 20 cases were admitted to the Wards.

" The average duration of stay of patients was 16 days.

" The Ante-Natal Clinic has been attended very well, the number of individual patients being 22, and the total attendances 40.

" It is encouraging to know that patients in the outlying villages are now making use of the Ante-Natal Clinic.

" The fees paid by patients received into the Wards amounted to £116 7s. 4d.

" The total receipts from patients' fees and for board and lodging of the staff amounted to £251 13s. 3d.

" The attendances at the Infant Welfare Centre have been most encouraging, 1,697 attendances being made by mothers, and 1,974 by infants up to 5 years of age.

" There can be no doubt that in a town like Rugby, the work of the Health Centre will rapidly increase as it becomes better known amongst the inhabitants.

" I am convinced that Health Centres such as the County has now inaugurated will in the future be not only the most satisfactory manner of dealing with Maternity and Child Welfare, but the cost of carrying them on will be a very small burden on the rates.

" (Signed) MILDRED S. LOWE."

138. In addition to the two County Maternity Homes, there is a small Maternity Home of one bed provided by the Solihull Infant Welfare and Maternity Association. This is financed entirely by voluntary funds together with a grant from the Ministry of Health.

139. Provision is also made for the admission to the Warneford Hospital, Leamington, of complicated cases of Midwifery, three beds being available for this purpose for County cases. During the year only 5 such cases were recommended to me by medical men for admission.

140. In only one instance has the County Council subsidised the practice of a Midwife, £25 being granted for the year 1920 to a Midwife resident in Hurley. In this particular district there is no Nursing Association, otherwise such a grant would be made through the County Nursing Association.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM (TABLE I.)

141. Fifty-six cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified to the Local Sanitary Authorities during the year, 17 in the Urban and 39 in the Rural Districts ; 50 of these cases were followed up in the homes by the County Health Visitors.
142. In only one case did partial blindness result, and in no instance did total blindness occur even in one eye.
143. Eight cases, although notified as Ophthalmia, were subsequently regarded by Medical Practitioners called in by Midwives, as not true Ophthalmia.
144. The practice introduced during the previous year of the application by all practising Midwives of drops of Collosol Argentum to the eyes of newly-born infants was continued during 1920, and I have every reason to believe that without such a measure the incidence of Ophthalmia would have been still greater.
145. With 56 cases of Ophthalmia notified the case rate per 1,000 Births was 6·5 as against 8·5 in the previous year.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

146. Although 22 notifications of Puerperal Fever were received as against 11 in 1919, the mortality from this disease was not so heavy as in the previous year. Eight deaths were recorded, giving a case fatality of 36 per cent., and a Puerperal mortality of 0·94 per 1,000 births.
147. Hand in hand with this high incidence of Puerperal Fever is a comparatively high mortality from Parturition apart from Puerperal Fever. Twenty-one deaths were registered from this cause, 23 similar maternal deaths being recorded during the previous year.
148. The reason for this is somewhat obscure, several factors no doubt being concerned, social, sanitary, and obstetric, and with a view to obtaining information in this respect, I propose during the coming year to investigate carefully all such cases in co-operation with the Ministry of Health. It is hoped that, in addition to the scientific interest of such an enquiry, the measures to be taken will co-incidentally have a beneficial effect upon this too high Puerperal Fever incidence and excessive maternal mortality.

## HOUSING.

149. The following is a brief summary of progress made in Housing Schemes throughout the County up to Dec. 31st, 1920.

## URBAN.

Bulkington	...	...	Scheme of 20 Houses nearing completion.
Kenilworth	...	...	24 Houses completed and occupied, another 26 under construction.
Leamington Spa	...	...	132 Houses under construction on the Tachbrook Road site, and 34 in Leicester Street ; 14 at the former and 8 at the latter completed at end of the year.
Nuneaton	...	...	114 Houses under construction ; 66 roofed and 16 in occupation.
Rugby	...	...	56 Houses completed and occupied, 20 nearing completion. Tenders invited for another 236.
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	Scheme for 70 Houses ; 6 occupied ; 48 in various stages of construction. Private enterprise—3 completed, 11 building.
Sutton Coldfield	...	...	47 Municipal and Private completed and occupied ; 14 of these under Municipal Housing Scheme.
Warwick	...	...	(1) Scheme of 66 Houses on Hampton Road site ; 12 were completed at end of year. (2) Scheme of 164 Houses on Cape Road site, building not commenced at end of 1920. Since then considerable progress has been made.

## RURAL.

Alcester	...	...	Although no contracts were signed up to 31st December, 1920, building has since been commenced and is progressing at Alcester, Great Alne, Haselor, Broom and Studley.
Atherstone	...	...	Contracts signed for 152 Houses. None completed at end of 1920, but 60 occupied up to date and 78 at present under construction —at Atherstone 18 (16 completed), Dordon 26 (14 completed), Polesworth 22 (20 completed), Baddesley nil (10 completed), Warton 12.
Brailes ...	...	...	8 completed at Tysoe, 18 nearly completed. Now under construction at Long Compton 10, Little Compton 6, Stretton-on-Fosse 4, Ilmington 10, Cherington 6, Whichford 4, Ascot 2.
Coventry	...	...	No additional building required.
Farnborough	...	...	Scheme for 26 Houses, not yet commenced.
Foleshill	...	...	Under construction : Bedworth 12, Exhall 30, Holbrooks 26, Foleshill 27, Walsgrave 30, Foleshill Workhouse 27 Flats, total 152.

Of these 61 are completed and occupied.

Contracts placed for a further 138 Houses : Bedworth 88, Holbrooks 14, Keresley 16 and Binley 20.

Meriden	...	...	8 Houses under construction.
Monks Kirby	...	...	Scheme for 34 Houses reduced to 10. No building started yet.
Nuneaton	...	...	Scheme for 36 Houses in Arley. No building started yet.
Rugby	...	...	Scheme for 168 Houses ; 20 completed, 92 under construction.
Solihull	...	...	Scheme for 20 Houses. No building started yet.
Southam	...	...	6 Houses under construction at Harbury. Proposed for Southam 10 and Bishops Itchington 4. Building not yet started.
Stratford-on-Avon	...	...	Houses at present under construction : Binton 8, Kineton 12. Sites purchased or approved for 119 but building not yet started. Schemes prepared for 14. Sites not purchased.
Tamworth	...	...	Scheme for 40 Houses. Eight occupied, 32 under construction.
Warwick	...	...	29 new Houses completed during the year. Schemes in hand at Cubbington, Radford and Shrewley.

## SPECIAL DEATH RATES.

150. The following statement sets out in tabular form the death-rates from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, during the last ten years.

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1911.	0·03	0·08	0·12
1912.	0·02	0·06	0·08
1913.	0·02	0·10	0·07
1914.	0·02	0·15	0·05
1915.	0·01	0·07	0·05
1916.	0·01	0·14	0·03
1917.	0·006 <sup>k</sup>	0·11	0·02
1918.	0·006	0·12	0·01
1919.	0·006	0·07	0·009
1920.	0·008	0·080	0·017



## CONCLUSION.

151. The following Table, which it has been the custom to include in past Reports, is of the greatest interest as indicating the gradual improvement that has taken place in the health of the County during the last 30 years :—

Year.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Tubercu- losis.	Typhoid Fever.	Infant Mortality.
1891.	29·18	17·89	1·58	1·09	0·13	130
1892.	28·72	16·72	1·33	1·06	0·10	132
1893.	29·45	17·40	1·79	1·06	0·19	138
1894.	27·60	14·07	1·19	1·06	0·05	123
1895.	29·04	16·85	1·42	1·18	0·06	143 .
1896.	28·54	14·90	1·82	0·94	0·11	136
1897.	28·70	15·23	2·00	0·99	0·09	144
1898.	28·33	16·31	1·88	0·97	0·13	151
1899.	27·98	15·93	1·94	1·03	0·25	142
1900.	27·00	16·72	1·76	0·99	0·22	142
1901.	27·84	14·48	1·40	0·81	0·13	133
1902.	27·07	13·45	1·08	0·66	0·09	116
1903.	26·34	13·69	1·15	0·91	0·04	125
1904.	26·96	14·18	1·48	0·80	0·07	133
1905.	25·58	12·87	0·90	0·72	0·04	109
1906.	25·70	13·50	1·49	0·80	0·07	124
1907.	25·08	12·48	0·84	0·78	0·07	99
1908.	25·70	12·80	0·87	0·83	0·02	100
1909.	24·40	13·03	0·89	0·77	0·03	97
1910.	23·70	11·60	0·75	0·80	0·03	89
1911.	22·80	12·60	1·70	0·77	0·03	115
1912.	23·10	12·00	0·80	0·59	0·02 .	79
1913.	24·17	12·12	0·87	0·58	0·02	88
1914.	23·07	11·9	0·81	0·66	0·02	87
1915.	22·45	13·45	0·94	0·83	0·01	86
1916.	21·01	13·29	0·68	0·81	0·01	80
1917.	18·51	13·33	0·71	0·83	0·006	79
1918.	18·47	15·92	0·55	0·93	0·006	80
1919.	18·04	11·90	0·39	0·86	0·006	77
1920.	25·18	10·62	0·41	0·65	0·008	65

152. The Statistics for the year are again of the greatest interest. The Birth-rate of 25·18, an increase of 7 per 1,000 over last year's figure, is the highest rate recorded since 1908. During that year the Infant Mortality was 100 per 1,000 births, whereas in 1920 it was only 65, by far the lowest Infant Mortality ever recorded in the County.

153. There is no doubt in my mind that the doctrine of personal hygiene, supplemented by the various activities included under Maternity and Child Welfare, advocated and carried out with such success in the County of Warwick, is responsible for this encouraging result.

154. The general Death-rate is also the lowest ever recorded.

155. It is gratifying also to find that the Phthisis Death-rate has fallen from 0·86 to 0·65 per 1,000, in spite of much unemployment during the latter half of the year. Many factors must be concerned in the still further reduction of this mortality, but in my opinion the principal future requirement of the Joint Committee for Tuberculosis is an efficient system of after-care, by means of which all cases may be followed up and effectually assisted where necessary, in order to complete, or at least to assist, the benefit derived from Sanatorium treatment. This help must be more material than the mere visiting of the homes and the extending of sympathy to the family. The wage earner, if he is the sufferer, should be assisted in the finding for him of suitable employment, and should be recompensed for any loss of wages incurred, provided the reduction was such as to impoverish

the family or to lead them to lower their standard of living to an extent incompatible with health. It must be evident, therefore, that the functions of an After-care Committee are by no means trivial.

156. Conditions resulting from unemployment are likely to be aggravated during the coming winter, which, I am afraid, will be reflected in a higher sickness incidence and possibly an increased mortality, both of infants and adults. It is of the utmost importance, therefore, that economies as far as the Public Health service is concerned, must be most carefully considered, and not be effected in directions which, in the long run, may prove false and disastrous to human life.

157. I cannot conclude my Report without alluding to the constant help and support I have received from Miss Lowe and her Department. The success of the County Maternity Homes is entirely due to the personal interest and enthusiasm she has shewn in this particular branch of the Infant Welfare movement.

158. I have to thank my medical colleagues on the County staff, the District Medical Officers of Health and my clerical staff, for their willing help and co-operation at all times, and I also wish to express my appreciation of the kindness and consideration shewn to me by the County Public Health Committee, whom I have had the honour to serve during this, my second, year of office.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lord, Lady, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

County Medical Officer of Health.

# SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

### BULKINGTON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
2,068	26·59	15·47	Nil.	182

159. DR. JOHN ORTON, late Medical Officer of Health, refers to the abnormally high Infantile Mortality, 182 per 1,000 Births, as compared with 69 in the previous year. There were 9 deaths under one year, 4 of which were due to premature birth.
160. Referring to Housing, he reports that the Council's Housing Scheme of 20 houses is now nearing completion, which will obviate the few cases of overcrowding known to exist in the district.
161. The need for a proper Water Supply is commented upon as follows:—"During the latter part of the year, samples of water from three factories which were forwarded for analysis to the County Analyst were reported upon as showing marked evidence of sewage pollution and were deemed unfit for use for drinking purposes. As there is no Public Supply nearer than Bedworth, and the whole of the water is practically derived from shallow wells, this constitutes a serious problem for the local authorities to solve. An essential of health is a pure water supply. As a suggestion, could any arrangement be made with Bedworth for a pipe to be laid on, and a supply to be paid for? Meanwhile all water obtained from the local wells should be boiled before use as drinking water."

### KENILWORTH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
6,768	25·26	11·82	0·59	47

162. DR. GIBBONS WARD reports that the Water Supply continues to be highly satisfactory.
163. He refers to the 233 Ashpits still in use in connection with 416 houses within the scavenging area, and emphasises the need for their replacement by proper movable bins.
164. The Slaughterhouses are said to be fairly well kept, but none of them can be described as model.
165. One case of Typhoid Fever was notified, and this terminated fatally. The patient had been in the habit of drinking water from a foul pond. No other source of infection could be traced.
166. Under the Notification of Births Act, 157 Births were notified, out of 171 registered. DR. GIBBONS WARD remarks that the Act has not been very well observed in the district.
167. Infectious diseases from this District are admitted, as required, to the Heathcote Hospital, Warwick. Eight cases were thus dealt with during the year.
168. With regard to Housing the Report states that 14 cases of overcrowding have been dealt with and remedied. By the end of the year 24 of the new houses were finished and occupied. Progress was also made with another 26 houses. No Housing Inspection was carried out during the year under the Public Health or Housing Acts.

### LEAMINGTON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
29,445	22·85	12·97	0·41	65

169. DR. W. L. GOLDIE, referring to Infant Feeding and the provision of Dried Milk, says:—"The Council has continued to supply Glaxo on special terms through the



Infant Health Society, and has thereby been able to sell Glaxo at a reduced price, or to supply free in suitable cases. Under this arrangement 6,558 lbs. have been sold at cost price, 34 lbs. have been sold at reduced price, and 310 lbs. have been given free. This scheme has, undoubtedly, been of great advantage under the conditions of dear milk which have continued to prevail."

170. With regard to the Water Supply of the Borough, he says:—"The present supply is just sufficient for the needs of the town, and leaves no margin for exceptionally dry weather. The extension of adits is therefore a matter for serious consideration."

171. The Housing needs of the town were estimated in 1919 as 529. DR. GOLDIE considers that the actual requirements are now probably considerably greater. One hundred and thirty-two houses are under construction on the Tachbrook Road site and 34 in Leicester Street.

172. The Report deals at some length with the question of slaughtering, the Humane method being strongly advocated.

#### NUNEATON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
41,074	29·82	9·66	0·34	82

173. DR. A. MIDDLETON HEWAT refers at some length to the urgent need in the Borough of Hospital accommodation for Diphtheria. Several schemes have been prepared for making such provision and the last, submitted in February, 1921, was approved by the Council. This was a modified scheme to provide five beds in the present Isolation Hospital grounds, at an estimated cost of £1,140, which it was decided should be paid for out of revenue. The whole matter was, however, afterwards deferred for 12 months. Commenting further on this, DR. MIDDLETON HEWAT says:—"As I said in my Report for 1919, the neglect to provide this accommodation is a serious flaw in the sanitary administration of the town, and one that, even despite present financial conditions, should be remedied without delay."

174. Referring to the need for a further Water Supply the Report states:—"A Bill is now before Parliament whereby it is hoped to obtain a supply of water, satisfactory both as to quantity and purity, from the Leicester Corporation."

175. The Borough Engineer reports that over 425 million gallons of sewage were treated during the year, an increase of nearly 45 million gallons on the previous year. It is obvious, therefore, that the existing filters have been continually overworked, and that additional filter area is necessitated.

176. Twenty-six Privies were converted into Water Closets during the year, but in one part of the town alone there are 50 Privies which have been causing nuisance and which DR. MIDDLETON HEWAT is anxious to have converted.

177. The Borough now supports three Health Visitors, and in addition one of the County Health Visitors acts as Inspector of Midwives, Tuberculosis Visitor, and devotes part of her time to outlying parts of the Borough, contiguous with the District in which she works. One of these three was appointed during the year under review. Referring to this DR. HEWAT says:—"The additional Health Visitor has enabled the Maternity and Child Welfare work to be much expanded, and has enabled us to provide nursing assistance for cases of pneumonia in young children under 5 years of age, and to undertake a considerable amount of treatment for minor ailments and surgical dressings."

178. The Report deals at considerable length with the question of Housing. The progress of the Housing scheme for the erection of 830 houses was stated at the end of the year to be as follows:—

Commenced building	...	...	...	114
Roofed in	...	...	...	66
In occupation	...	...	...	16

In addition, 11 houses were built by private enterprise.

## RUGBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
28,209	18·50	8·22	0·14	44

179. DR. GIBBONS WARD, referring to the increased supply of water to the mains from the Avon filtration plant, says :—" I am glad to note that during the past year the Council have been taking steps to seek for a new source of supply, acting under the most expert advice."
180. He also refers to the action the Council are taking with a view to increasing the area of filter beds at the Rugby Sewage Works.
181. One hundred and sixty-four cases of Acute Infectious Disease were notified during the year, as against 226 in the previous year.
182. No case of Enteric Fever occurred during the year.
183. Forty-five new cases of Tuberculosis were notified—37 Pulmonary and 8 of other Tuberculous diseases—and 22 deaths were registered from this disease.
184. The Report draws attention to the extremely low Infantile Mortality, 44 per 1,000 births.
185. The Notification of Births Act is wonderfully well observed in the town, 502 Births being notified out of 522 registered.
186. With reference to Housing it is stated that 56 of the 76 houses on the Whinfield Estate are now completed and occupied, and tenders are now being invited for the erection of a further 236 houses.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
8,821	22·90	11·90	0·23	54

187. DR. ARTHUR THOMPSON draws attention to the low Infantile Mortality in the Borough of 54 per 1,000 Births.
188. The Water Supply is described as being chiefly from a catchment area three or four miles out of the town, supplemented by an Artesian supply from a well sunk in the Lower Keuper Sandstone. The upland surface water is plumbo-solvent but is treated with lime to counteract this.
189. The Report deals with the difficulty of treating the sewage from the Shipston Road and recently erected property on the Banbury Road. It is suggested that this might be combined with Alveston, which parish must in time have a water carriage sewage disposal scheme.
190. Reference is made at some length to the Milk Supply under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, and especially in respect of the Milk and Dairies Consolidation Act. Attention is drawn to the need for greater cleanliness in milking and in milk production generally.
191. With regard to Housing it is stated that at the end of 1920, 54 of the 70 houses provided for in the Housing scheme were in various stages of construction. Six are now occupied. Of 18 houses to be provided by private enterprise, 3 were completed and 11 in course of construction at the end of the year.
192. Two hundred and seventy-five houses were inspected under the Public Health and Housing Acts, and 136 under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations. Twenty were found unfit for habitation.

## SUTTON COLDFIELD.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,684	20·66	9·36	0·14	31

193. DR. J. H. WRIGHT refers to the satisfactory condition of the Water Supply from the South Staffordshire Water Company, but reports that of 15 wells examined 11 were polluted. During the year the Company's mains have been extended for 100 yards in one area to replace polluted wells.
194. There still exist in the Borough 100 Privies, 106 Pans, and 6 Tip Closets, but during the year 2 Tip Closets have been converted into W.C's, one Privy to W.C. and 7 Privies converted to Pans.
195. Seven samples of water taken from Cowsheds were all found to be grossly polluted. Two of the wells have been replaced by Company's water, and five otherwise dealt with. On the advisability of a clean milk supply, DR. WRIGHT says :—" A higher standard of general cleanliness must be observed in all stages from the producer to the consumer. Clean cows, clean milking, clean storage and moderately decent surroundings in the Cowsheds would do much to solve the problem of milk-borne disease."
196. During the year the approval of the Ministry of Health was given to the Borough becoming an Authority under the Maternity and Child Welfare Act. A Health Visitor was appointed early in 1921.
197. Forty-seven houses were completed and passed as fit for occupation during the year. Of this number 14 were erected under the Municipal Housing Scheme.
198. Of 546 unfit houses discovered during Inspection, 325 were rendered fit without the service of a Formal Notice, and in only three instances had the Local Authority to carry out the work.

## WARWICK.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,548	25·34	11·95	0·40	72

199. DR. GIBBONS WARD reports that the Public Water Supply is in every respect satisfactory. Samples are submitted quarterly for chemical analysis and six monthly for bacteriological examination.
200. Referring to Scavenging, the report states that although arrangements are made for the weekly removal of house refuse, many complaints were received about the irregular collections made. DR. GIBBONS WARD, continuing, says :—" It is most important that absolute regularity should be attained, otherwise nuisance and danger to health are liable to arise."
201. Three cases of Encephalitis Lethargica occurred during the year, two of which were fatal.
202. Nineteen new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 15 pulmonary and 4 of other forms. Eleven deaths were registered as due to Tuberculosis.
203. Two hundred and ninety-seven Births were notified under the Notification of Births Act, as against 318 registered.
204. With regard to Housing, the Report states that 27 houses which are void, have been closed as unfit for human habitation. One hundred and two were put into a fair state of repair without the making of Closing Orders, and in 89 houses the repairs had not been commenced when the year ended.



## RURAL DISTRICTS.

## ALCESTER.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,301	22·47	12·12	0·35	82

205. The former M.O.H. resigned at the end of the year without making any Report, and his successor has not been able to compile one, being without the necessary details.

## ATHERSTONE.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,698	34·01	11·54	0·97	74

206. Dr. HY. R. FISHER refers to the low Death-rate of 11·54, and to the very high Birth-rate of 34·01.
207. Among the Infectious Diseases notified were 58 of Diphtheria and 41 of Tuberculosis.
208. The Report gives no account of Water Supply, Scavenging, Drainage, or any other matter touching upon the Sanitary condition of the District, nor is any reference made to Housing.

## BRAILES.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
5,491.	19·30.	12·02.	0·18.	47.

209. Dr. GEO. FINDLAY reports that the Water Supply at Long Compton, where there was a shortage last year, has been better this year. At Ilmington there has been some trouble with roots getting into the pipes at the lower end of the village. Dr. FINDLAY recommends the Council to gradually relay these pipes with iron pipes.
210. No Scavenging is carried out by the Council in the District.
211. Three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, and 13 of Diphtheria; of the latter 8 cases occurred in one household.
212. With regard to Housing the Report states that 8 houses at Tysoe are nearly completed; 18 additional houses at Tysoe are under construction. Forty-four houses are to be erected as follows:—Long Compton 10, Little Compton 6, Stretton-on-Fosse 4, Ilmington 10, Cherington 6, Whichford 4, and Ascot 2.
213. Eight houses have been reported with a view to Closing Orders being made, but no action has been taken owing to the difficulty of getting other houses.

## COVENTRY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
3,478	30·19	4·31	0·28	57

214. In consequence of the death of Dr. ILIFFE, the Medical Officer of Health, no Report for the year 1920 has been issued, but I am able to give above figures, based on the returns of the Registrar General.
215. The Birth-rate shows a satisfactory increase of no less than 13·26 per 1,000 on that of the previous year.
216. During the year there were 15 deaths, which included one each from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, Cancer, and Bronchitis, and two from Pneumonia. This total includes six children under one year.

217. A Report submitted to the District Council by Mr. Chas. E. Parrott, the Inspector of Nuisances, says :—
218. "Fowl and Rabbit keeping at Colony Cottages, Holbrook Lane, had become rather acute, but is in a fair way of settlement, many of the tenants having cleared away their stock.
220. "The nuisance of persons depositing manure, etc., on the roadside has been satisfactorily settled.
221. "Water from a pump on the Aldermoor has been analysed, and found unsuitable for drinking purposes, and notice to that effect has been served on those people likely to make use of the water for that purpose."

## FARNBOROUGH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,424	19·69	9·13	Nil.	Nil.

222. Dr. A. T. JOHNS draws attention to the fact that there is no hospital in the District, and says that urgent cases for operation, etc., are sent either to Leamington or Banbury Hospitals, the Poor Law cases being dealt with in the Banbury Union. He says that as the District only consists of six small Agricultural Villages, it is out of the question to provide a hospital for it alone, but he thinks a way may be found out of the difficulty by arranging with Districts round similarly situated.
223. *Water Supply.*—In two of the villages the water is brought from a distance, in the other four it is obtained from wells. The supply is stated to be constant and satisfactory.
224. *Scavenging.*—There is no Scavenging carried out in the District.
225. *Housing.*—The Medical Officer reports :—"The Council decided in 1919 to erect six new houses in the District, 4 at Farnborough and 2 at Avon Dassett. This was objected to by the Ministry of Health as being quite inadequate, and I was ordered to make a survey of the District and report. This I did, in company with the Sanitary Inspector, in May, 1920, and reported that 26 new houses were required in the six villages, apportioned as follows :—Farnborough 8, Shotteswell 6, Avon Dassett 4, Ratley 4, Warmington 3. This was accepted by the Ministry, and these houses are to be erected ; none as yet have been started."

## FOLESHILL.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
32,232	33·72	9·71	0·87	80

226. Dr. JNO. ORTON resigned his office as Medical Officer of Health, which he held for 18 years. The District Council have appointed him Consulting Medical Officer of Health.
227. There were 117 cases of Scarlet Fever during the year, 93 occurring in Foleshill Parish.
228. Under the Milk (Mothers and Children) Order, 1919, there were 105 applicants, of whom 67 were granted free dairy milk and 26 free dried milk.
229. Scavenging has been carried out satisfactorily by the Council in the parishes of Bedworth, Foleshill, Exhall, Wyken (Stoke Heath) and Stoke.
230. The Report refers to the proposed laying of Water Mains from Stoke to Binley Parish. An agreement for this purpose has now been entered into with the Coventry Corporation.
231. With regard to Sewage treatment at Foleshill, Dr. ORTON says :—"At these works improvements are being made to the secondary clinker ash filter beds. The old material is being taken out, additional drainage pipes provided, and new ashes placed in the beds."
232. The present position with regard to Housing has already been referred to in detail.

## MONKS KIRBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
1,426	23·84	11·92	Nil.	117

233. Dr. O'CONNOR reports with regard to Water Supply :—" Throughout the District the sole source of supply is from wells, chiefly shallow wells. As these are not infrequently in the vicinity of defective drains or manure, or, worse of all, privy pits, it is of course in the highest degree essential that all such sources of contamination should be rectified or removed." He states that it is primarily, though by no means exclusively, with a view to protecting these wells from removable sources of pollution, that he has for years urged the necessity of systematic scavenging of night soil and refuse, in the larger villages.

The Report points out that in only one instance is there appreciable contamination of the brook by means of sewage effluent. This is at Monks Kirby. In other cases, the great distance of the outfalls from the water course is said to be sufficient to secure an adequate measure of purification. There are no trade effluents.

234. *Scavenging*.—There is no system of public scavenging in any of the villages.

235. *Milk Supply*.—Twenty-six inspections of Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk Shops were completed, and cleansing and lime-washing were ordered in five instances. All the Dairies and most of the Cow-sheds are reported as being fairly well kept, and some of them excellently.

236. *Meat*.—Twelve inspections of Slaughter-houses were made. Lime-washing was ordered in one case. No unsound meat was found. One application for a license for a Slaughter-house was refused on the advice of the Medical Officer.

237. *Infectious Diseases*.—The only case calling for special notice was one of Encephalitis Lethargica which occurred in an infant. It entailed observations of numerous contacts, both within and without the District. The diagnosis was not complete.

238. *Housing*.—Owing to the demand for houses being far less than in 1919, the number proposed to be built has been reduced from 34 to 10, namely, 8 at Pailton and 2 at Willey. No building has been commenced in the District.

## NUNEATON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
3,170	37·22	13·56	0·63	68

239. Dr. A. MIDDLETON HEWAT reports the following notifications of Infectious Disease :— Diphtheria 4, Scarlet Fever 2, Pneumonia 3, Pulmonary Tuberculosis 1 and Erysipelas 2.

240. The Report deals with the Sanitary condition of the Parishes of Arley, Astley, Caldecote, Weddington, Burton Hastings, Wolvey and Stretton Baskerville. Dr. HEWAT says :—" The only Parish where it would seem feasible to convert privies into W.C's is Arley, and at present no such procedure is contemplated."

241. With regard to Housing it is stated that 2 houses were completed in Arley, 2 nearly completed in Arley, and 1 completed in Wolvey, all by private enterprise. Under the Housing Scheme plans have been sanctioned for 36 houses in Arley.

242. Seventeen Notices were served in respect of repairs, and 17 repaired by owners under the Housing and Town Planning Act, and 28 Notices served under the Public Health Acts. No Closing Orders were made.

## STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,352	21·49	12·24	0·18	41

243. Dr. ARTHUR THOMPSON, referring to Water Supply, reports no scarcity of water in any part of the District. Combroke, Henley-in-Arden, Kineton, Loxley and Ullenhall



have a constant supply from mains. Alveston, Moreton Morrell and Claverdon have Artesian bore-holes, although the well at Claverdon supplies only a few properties. Wellesbourne is the only district with any considerable population without a public Water Supply, and no practical way of providing such supply at reasonable cost is available.

244. Claverdon and Alveston are the only two large parishes that are not efficiently sewered. Dr. THOMPSON regards Claverdon as a most difficult place to have a general sewage system at a reasonable cost.
245. Owing to the recent building of property in Alveston the need for a sewage scheme has arisen. An independent scheme here would be difficult and plans are now being made to ascertain if it is practicable to link up Alveston with the Borough Works.
246. The Report states that a scheme was prepared during the year for the sewerage of the most thickly populated part of Claverdon and a site was selected for Disposal Works. Negotiations in this direction are still being carried on.
247. Referring to an outbreak of Diphtheria at Henley-in-Arden, where 24 cases were isolated at the Joint Hospital, and the Schools were used for the treatment of contacts, Dr. THOMPSON emphasises the value of Iodine in the treatment, especially of contacts. Only one death occurred during this epidemic.
248. The Report deals at considerable length with the question of Housing and is summarised by the statement that continuous steady improvements of housing conditions are being effected in the District.

#### TAMWORTH.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
18,511	26·20	8·97	0·22	66

249. Dr. H. J. FAUSSET reports that 19 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified and 17 deaths registered from this disease.
250. Referring to Hospital accommodation, Dr. FAUSSET says :—" The Well-barn cottage at Harlaston, kept in readiness for any case of Small-pox which may arise in the district, has, fortunately, not been required to be used for several years. The accommodation is very limited, and only patients of one sex can be admitted at a time. In these days of quick transit it is possible and advisable that some arrangement could be made for the admission of such a case to one of the Small-pox Hospitals provided by the Counties of Staffordshire or Warwickshire. Such an arrangement is calculated to insure adequate treatment for the cases and at considerably less cost."
251. Good progress is reported in connection with the Housing Scheme. Forty houses are to be provided on the Kettlebrook site, and at the end of the year 8 of these were occupied. The Report continues :—" Judging partly by the number of applications made for the tenancy of the new houses and from others not claiming to be ex-service men with families, at least 300 more houses are needed to relieve the over-crowding that exists in the industrial parishes."

#### RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT, INCLUDING MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

##### MERIDEN.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
15,099	21·78	10·13	0·53	58

252. Dr. GIBBONS WARD reports that 1,383 houses obtain their water supply from mains—this is more than one-third of the total inhabited houses, a very satisfactory position for a Rural District.

253. The question of the Scavenging of Minworth is at present under consideration.
254. Nineteen cases of Diphtheria were notified and 77 of Scarlet Fever. Of these, 9 cases of Diphtheria and 36 of Scarlet Fever occurred at Coleshill. Dr. GIBBONS WARD regards the infection as having spread from Birmingham.
255. Only 221 births were notified under the Notification of Births Act, as compared with 329 registered. Dr. WARD says :—"The Act continues to be disregarded to a great extent through ignorance. An endeavour is being made in all cases to obtain an explanation from the persons responsible."
256. Ninety-five notices were served in respect of houses requiring defects to be remedied, and 94 were remedied by owners and 1 by the Local Authority.

## RUGBY.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
21,021	23·78	10·18	0·43	48

257. Dr. H. GIBBONS WARD, referring to the sewerage of Clifton-on-Dunsmore, says :—"The Ministry of Health held an enquiry at Clifton with respect to the proposed scheme for Clifton, on July 6th, the enquiry having been postponed at the request of the objectors from June 10th. Your Medical Officer of Health attended the enquiry and gave evidence, as did also the County Medical Officer. There was considerable opposition to the scheme on the part of various ratepayers, some of whom were represented by Counsel. An alternative scheme of broad irrigation, which it was suggested was considerably cheaper, was advanced. Evidence as to the pollution of the river and the steps which have had to be taken by the Rugby Urban District Council to protect the water supply was given. So far the Ministry of Health have taken no decisive action, on the ground that the Rugby Urban District Council are seeking for an intake at a point higher up the river. The Ministry also referred to the possible pollution from Clifton Mill, and stated that in any complete scheme these sources must be considered. Meanwhile the pollution of the river at two outlets still continues, which in itself is unsatisfactory, and moreover necessitates the special treatment of the Rugby Water, part of which is supplied to the Vicarage Hill end of Clifton."

258. He reports that the scavenging arrangements in the six Parishes where these are provided, have worked satisfactorily.

259. One case of Enteric Fever occurred at Birdingbury.

260. Thirty-two new cases of Tuberculosis were notified; 29 pulmonary and 3 of other forms. There were 26 deaths from Tuberculosis as against 12 in the previous year.

261. Four hundred and eighteen Births were notified under the Notification of Births Act, as against 500 registered. The Act is thus not very well observed in this District.

262. Housing schemes are in progress at the following places :—

Croop Hill, New Bilton	...	...	...	56 Houses.
Magnet Lane, Bilton	...	...	...	26 „
Dunchurch	...	...	...	12 „
Willoughby	...	...	...	16 „
Hillmorton	...	...	...	34 „
Wolston	...	...	...	24 „

Schemes passed for 168 Houses :—in hand, 92; occupied, 20.

## SOLIHULL.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,228	19·38	11·07	0·25	44

263. Dr. GIBBONS WARD, referring to Water Supply, says :—"The mains of the City of Birmingham Water Department are available for practically the whole of the populous parts of Solihull, Shirley and Olton, whilst Knowle and Temple Balsall also receive the



Birmingham supply through the mains of the North Warwickshire Water Company. Private wells, of the usual shallow type, are the source of supply for the rest of the area, and these are constantly receiving the attention of the Sanitary Inspector. The number of new houses with regard to which occupation certificates have been granted during the year under the Public Health (Water) Act, with respect to water supplies from private wells, was 45."

264. The Report of Mr. ALFRED H. CHARD, the Sanitary Inspector, says:—"Sixty-seven samples of water have been taken, and submitted to the County Analyst, 62 from wells, 3 from running springs, and 2 from public Water Mains, 17 of which were reported to be unfit for drinking purposes. Action was taken to improve the condition of wells where the water was reported to be unsatisfactory. Nine houses were connected to the Public Water Supply."

265. *Closet Accommodation*.—Some improvements have been obtained in dry disposal methods, and in addition, in 7 cases the water carriage system has been installed in place of dry disposal.

266. *Scavenging*.—The ashes and refuse are removed to tips, and most of the night-soil to the various sewage outfalls. The amount and character of refuse from a semi-urban district renders the prevention of nuisance from tips difficult, especially as good sites for tips are hard to obtain.

267. *Housing*.—Inspection has been continued, and 81 further houses have been added to the register. There are now 1,113 houses of which particulars are registered. There has been, as in previous years, considerable difficulty in getting work done, but through much effort a certain amount has been done. It has to be recognised that the cost of work is still such as to make cottage property an unremunerative investment.

268. *Housing Schemes*.—No houses were commenced by the end of 1920. Six sites have been purchased in the following places, viz.:—Solihull, Bentley Heath, Knowle, Hockley Heath, Balsall, and Tanworth. Lay-out plans have been approved for 250 houses, and the plans of the houses have been approved. Estimates have been received for the erection of 20 houses on various sites, and are now being considered.

#### SOUTHAM.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
9,666	28.76	13.55	0.85	65

269. Dr. H. GIBBONS WARD refers to the Public Inquiry held on June 15th, in reference to the application of the Council for permission to borrow £24,000 for the purpose of procuring a water supply for Southam, Long Itchington and Harbury. Continuing, he says:—"With a view to the Inquiry, and at the special request of the representatives of Harbury and Long Itchington, samples from typical wells in the two villages were taken under the guidance of the representatives, and sent for analysis, both bacteriological and chemical. The results summarised shewed as follows, and copies are in possession of the Ministry of Health:—

"*Harbury*.—Of the 5 samples, one was returned as very good, one as fairly good, two as not good, and one as bad.

"*Long Itchington*.—Of the 5 samples, one only was returned as fairly good; the other four were either bad or very bad.

"In view of the above results, in addition to evidence brought forward at the Inquiry respecting water shortage, it would appear that the provision of a water supply is an urgent necessity, and that though it may be essential in these times to consider economy in every possible way, yet since a pure and sufficient water supply is rightly considered to be one of the safeguards of health, it would appear that the truest economy would be ensured by carrying out this or some other scheme in the immediate future."

270. One case of Typhoid Fever was reported during the year from the Parish of Southam.



271. Twenty-two new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 18 pulmonary and 4 of other forms.
272. Two hundred and sixty-six Births were notified out of 278 registered, shewing that the Act has been, on the whole, well observed.
273. With reference to Housing, sites have been purchased as follows:—Fenny Compton for 4 houses, Harbury 6, Bishops Itchington 4, Long Itchington 4, Napton 4, Southam 10.
274. Dr. GIBBONS WARD says:—"It was intended to commence with 20 houses—at Southam 10, Harbury 6, and Bishops Itchington 4. Tenders were obtained and approved by the Ministry of Health, but so far the Council has only accepted the tender for Harbury, where 6 houses are now under construction."

## WARWICK.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,123	19·47	11·46	0·25	59
11,776 (civilian)				

275. Dr. H. GIBBONS WARD reports at some length on an epidemic of Diphtheria that broke out in Cubbington about the middle of September; 26 out of a total of 36 cases occurred in this parish. Referring to the non-closure of the School, Dr. WARD says:—"It was considered advisable not to close the School, as this was the only source of information respecting the children of the village. Daily visits were paid, and all children absent were visited and swabbed if necessary. A close watch was also kept on the children in the School, and any doubtful child was swabbed and excluded."
276. Seventeen new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, 14 pulmonary and 3 of other forms. There were 8 deaths registered from pulmonary and 2 from other forms of Tuberculosis.
277. Under the Housing Regulations, 245 houses have been inspected and 61 found to be unfit. No Closing Orders were made during the year.
278. Twenty-nine new houses have been completed in 1920, and good progress is now being made with the Housing Schemes at Cubbington, Radford and Shrewley.







**B.** TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1920, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

[illegible]





**D. RETURN** shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1920.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1920.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	Cases under Postpone-ment.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.	No. of Conscien-tious Certificates.
<b>URBAN DISTRICTS.</b>									
Bulkington ... ..	53	5	...	5	...	...	2	1	40
Kenilworth ... ..	163	49	...	3	...	...	...	33	78
Leamington Spa ... ..	609	169	...	30	3	13	5	3	386
Nuneaton ... ..	1,260	85	...	72	8	9	40	19	1,027
Rugby ... ..	505	74	...	21	1	1	7	27	374
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	167	28	...	8	...	...	6	...	125
Sutton Coldfield ... ..	400	235	1	12	4	3	3	3	139
Warwick ... ..	331	111	1	16	...	3	5	...	195
<b>RURAL DISTRICTS.</b>									
Alcester ... ..	239	85	...	15	1	...	1	1	136
Atherstone ... ..	714	151	1	35	20	18	10	6	473
Brailes ... ..	76	19	...	3	1	...	...	...	53
Coventry ... ..	64	13	...	4	...	5	...	...	42
Farnborough... ..	21	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	18
Foleshill ... ..	1,048	124	...	48	...	11	10	30	825
Meriden ... ..	305	131	1	14	29	7	13	3	107
Monks Kirby ... ..	23	5	...	2	...	4	...	...	12
Nuneaton ... ..	125	33	...	8	3	1	13	5	62
Rugby ... ..	439	73	...	19	2	...	12	17	316
Solihull ... ..	337	239	...	6	3	2	...	7	80
Southam ... ..	242	50	...	11	...	3	3	3	172
Stratford-on-Avon ... ..	221	98	...	9	1	5	8	4	96
Tamworth ... ..	507	158	...	30	7	5	11	23	273
Warwick ... ..	192	66	...	8	2	2	4	11	99
TOTALS ... ..	8,041	2,003	4	379	85	93	153	196	5,128



Report by Health Visitors on Infants Visited, 1920.

Total No. of Visits.		Total No. of 1st Visits.	Total No. of Re-visits.	No. of cases attended by Doctors.		No. of cases attended by Midwives.		No. of cases attended by Doctors and Midwives.		No. of cases attended by Handy Women.		No. of Attendances of Health Visitors at Infant-Wellfare Centres.		Total No. of Attendances of Mothers.	Total No. of Attendances of Infants up to 5 years old.
12,242		4,192	8,050	877		2,615		672		19		935		18,641	23,090
Under 12 months. 8410.		19 months. 5yrs 3092.												Mothers on Register	

ANALYSIS OF VISITS.

Sub-Divisions.	Visits		No. of Cases attended by				Feeding of Infants				Mode of Feeding				Clothing of Infant			Health of Infant				Health of Mother			Cases Reported to N.S.P.C.D.	Instructions Carried out.			Employment of Mother				Housing Conditions			Sanitary Conditions			Houses Reported to Sanitary Authorities.				
	No. of 1st Visits	No. of Re-Visits	Doctors	Midwives	Midwives	Handy Women	No. Breast fed	No. Partly Breast fed	Bottle fed	Improperly fed	Boat Bottle	Long-tubed Bottle	Spoon	Otherwise	No. of Cases where Comforter is not used	No. of Cases where Cot is used	Woollen	Cotton	Both	Badly Clothed	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Wasting	Neglected		Good	Medium	Bad	Fully	Partly	Not at all	Before	After	Factory	Charing	Domestic	Clean	Fair		Dirty	Good	Medium	Bad
I. Miss Watterson ..	162	374	14	37	109	2	121	19	22	6	35	..	5	..	120	128	126	..	36	4	146	16	3	1	125	36	1	2	146	13	3	4	..	15	143	126	32	4	57	100	5	2	
II. Miss Stevenson ..	283	853	75	54	154	..	171	61	51	..	..	10	..	..	101	90	261	3	19	..	236	47	8	1	234	32	17	1	..	101	..	14	6	48	215	141	121	21	..	..	9	8	
III. Miss Chorlton ..	370	163	26	56	283	5	296	43	31	4	63	6	5	..	176	44	307	1	59	3	326	44	..	..	327	31	12	..	21	26	10	6	1	342	333	30	7	365	..	5	5		
IV. Miss Pakes ..	184	524	4	16	164	..	140	32	12	..	41	..	3	..	60	57	82	21	81	..	162	22	..	..	135	34	15	..	38	82	..	..	..	16	168	129	43	12	119	49	16	6	
V. Miss Baker ..	577	876	25	92	454	6	441	43	93	10	117	6	6	..	244	320	517	1	59	..	524	53	1	..	481	77	19	..	72	148	..	9	1	2	566	524	44	9	553	16	8	25	
VI. Miss Jeffrey ..	267	877	31	115	121	..	214	20	33	2	52	..	1	..	155	82	243	8	16	5	253	12	2	..	221	41	5	..	208	59	..	3	1	13	250	231	29	7	251	16	..	16	
VII. Miss Hughes ..	158	326	65	40	50	2	101	18	39	4	47	1	..	..	86	90	76	3	77	2	116	37	4	1	107	40	11	..	64	58	36	8	4	4	142	90	60	8	87	62	9	10	
VIII. Miss Hunter ..	94	443	52	18	23	1	77	4	13	..	16	1	..	..	63	47	76	8	10	..	86	8	..	..	78	14	2	1	218	151	23	..	..	1	93	82	10	2	68	22	4	18	
IX. Miss Wheatley ..	147	256	46	12	89	..	117	10	20	13	26	1	3	..	88	46	96	25	26	..	134	13	3	..	115	28	4	2	90	42	15	2	..	30	115	110	23	9	89	41	17	65	
X. Miss Butler ..	375	1109	153	51	170	1	292	18	65	3	79	1	3	..	230	224	247	5	123	..	329	46	4	..	334	27	14	..	330	34	11	8	5	6	361	330	40	5	352	21	2	2	
XI. Miss Hodges ..	186	80	30	43	110	2	128	37	21	1	21	..	1	..	75	38	178	..	8	..	152	28	4	2	138	31	12	2	5	9	..	4	2	1	179	165	11	10	161	17	8	5	
XII. Mrs. Perren ..	363	115	78	30	255	..	276	45	42	26	62	5	..	..	190	55	332	16	15	..	347	16	3	3	304	49	10	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	358	290	58	15	327	34	2	10	
XIII. Miss Eagleston ..	113	601	50	6	57	..	87	10	16	..	25	1	..	..	71	20	80	..	33	..	105	7	1	..	90	21	2	2	78	35	..	..	..	16	97	89	18	6	76	34	3	20	
XV. Miss Sampson ..	217	587	74	35	108	..	151	19	47	17	64	..	2	..	127	118	..	..	194	23	184	33	..	6	138	71	8	10	113	85	19	23	..	3	191	127	58	32	40	157	20	17	
XVI. Miss Bartlam ..	416	154	62	55	291	..	328	43	45	9	68	9	5	..	240	85	278	2	133	3	383	30	1	2	350	44	14	1	23	35	5	14	1	1	393	318	82	8	204	200	4	35	
XVII. Miss Page ..	81	235	16	7	58	..	64	5	12	2	11	1	2	..	50	33	74	..	7	..	78	3	..	..	73	8	..	..	5	2	..	..	..	8	73	70	5	6	69	12	..	3	
Measles Nurse: Miss Edwards ..	199	477	75	5	119	..	168	15	11	1	24	1	..	..	118	83	187	3	3	1	179	10	5	..	175	13	6	..	6	..	..	3	..	1	190	148	42	4	..	..	..	..	
	4192	8050	877	672	2615	19	3172	442	573	98	751	43	36	..	2197	1560	3160	96	899	41	3740	425	39	16	3425	597	152	22	1417	880	122	114	27	168	3876	3303	711	165	2818	781	112	247	

REPORT BY INSPECTORS OF MIDWIVES, 1920.

No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. Illiterate.	No. of Inspections.	No. of Visits.	No. of Cases taken by Midwives.	No. of Suspensions.
172	157	114	45	25	318	727	5,088	4

ANALYSIS OF INSPECTIONS.

Sub-Districts	No. of Midwives in Districts.	No. of Midwives Practising.	No. of Trained Midwives.	No. of Bona-fide Midwives.	No. of Illegitimate Midwives.	No. of Cases attended.	No. of Inspectors made.	No. of Visits.	BAGS.		APPLIANCES.		REGISTERS.				CLEANLINESS OF MIDWIFE PRACTICE.			CLEANLINESS OF HOUSE.		No. of Notices for Medical Help.	No. of Notices of Still-birth.	No. of Notices of Death of Mother or Child.	No. of Puerperal Cases.	No. of Cases of Laying-out the Dead.	No. of Suspensions.			
									Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Not Satisfactory.	Kept by Midwife.	Kept by Others.	Good.	Medium.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.							Poor.	Good.	Bad.
I. Miss Watterson	17	15	13	2	2	243	27	49	14	1	14	1	15	14	1	15	14	1	15	3	1	32	3	4	3	1				
II. Miss Stevenson	12	9	3	7	7	178	8	51	7	1	7	1	8	8	..	8	7	1	11	3	1	11	3	..	..	..				
III. Miss Chorlton	10	13	7	6	2	416	20	31	10	..	10	..	7	14	..	14	11	..	14	4	..	46	12	..	..	..				
IV. Miss Pakes	18	16	11	5	2	1130	46	150	14	..	14	..	14	11	..	11	9	..	14	2	..	169	27	5	1	..				
V. Miss Baker	12	11	6	5	2	994	18	41	10	1	11	..	6	11	..	6	9	..	10	..	..	58	7	4	..	..				
VI. Miss Jeffrey	9	7	6	1	1	105	6	25	6	..	6	..	9	9	..	9	5	..	6	..	..	17	4	1	..	..				
VII. Miss Hughes	10	9	7	2	..	191	18	54	9	..	9	..	8	7	..	7	9	..	9	..	..	40	7	1	..	..				
VIII. Miss Hunter	9	8	5	3	..	29	19	45	8	..	7	1	8	7	..	7	9	..	9	..	..	8	4	1	..	..				
IX. Miss Wheatley	7	5	5	..	..	110	10	30	5	..	5	..	5	5	..	5	5	..	8	..	..	22	1	..	..	..				
X. Miss Butler	8	8	7	1	1	124	24	47	8	..	8	..	8	6	..	8	8	..	8	..	..	19	1	..	..	..				
XI. Miss Hodges	14	13	6	7	6	379	18	28	7	1	8	..	6	10	..	6	6	..	7	1	..	32	3	..	..	..				
XII. Mrs. Perren	2	2	1	1	..	23	5	11	2	..	2	3	2	2	..	2	2	..	9	3	..	19	4	1	1	..				
XIII. Miss Eagleston	15	15	14	1	..	517	36	53	15	..	15	..	2	15	..	15	15	..	2	2	..	5	2	..	..	..				
XIV. Miss Tustin	9	8	6	2	2	83	12	25	8	..	8	..	7	8	..	7	6	..	1	3	..	78	12	1	1	..				
XV. Miss Sampson	10	8	8	2	..	420	21	31	10	..	10	..	10	10	..	10	10	..	2	..	..	81	6	1	1	..				
XVI. Miss Bartlam	2	2	2	..	..	28	6	16	2	..	2	..	1	2	..	2	2	..	2	..	..	4	1	..	..	..				
XVII. Miss Page	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..				
Totals	172	157	114	45	25	5,088	318	727	145	7	146	6	144	8	134	18	133	18	1	120	25	94	10	27	4	..				

Three Staffordshire Midwives came into the County area to practise.

In District XVI. two midwives practisee only in case of emergency.

Two midwives were out when called on for inspection.

No. of Midwives.				
Resigned.	Cause.	Died.	Removed from Roll.	Cause
6	(4) Old age. (1) Home Duties. (1) Left District.			



TABULAR STATEMENT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN BY THE HEALTH VISITORS ACTING AS SCHOOL NURSES.

Total number of Defective Cases Reported by the S.M.O.		Total No. of other-wise Notified.	Total No. of Visits made.	Total number of Cases Unvisited—i.e., Left School, Removed, Not Seen, Not Found.	Total No. of Cases Treated.	Total No. of Cases Untreated.	Total No. of Children Examined in School.	Total No. of Medical Inspections attended at the Schools.	No. of cases Reported to the N.S.P.C.C.	No. of Health Talks given.	Attendances at School Clinics.	General Remarks.
Cases first reported 1920.	Cases left over from previous years.											
4210	600	7076	9643	483	10933	953	33677 (This number does not include any children seen at School Clinics)	760	39	358	404	No Teeth are included in any of these Totals.

Sub-Divisions.	No. of Cases.	Vision				Adenoids and Tonsils			Deafness and Otorrhœa		Anæmia, Debility		Heart Disease		Incipient Phthisis		Spinal, etc. Defects		Vermineous and Ulcerated Heads		Heads infected with Nits		Scabies		Impetigo			Ringworm.			Defective Teeth			Neglected Children		Other Diseases	
		Spectacles obtained.	Medical advice obtained	Otherwise Treated	Not Treated	Medical advice obtained	No. of operations	No advice obtained	Medically Treated	Not Treated	Medically Treated	Not Treated	Medically Treated	Not Treated	Medically Treated	Not Treated	Medically Treated	Not Treated	Medically Treated	Not Treated	Treated	Not Treated	Treated	Not Treated	Treated	Not Treated	Medical advice obtained	X-Rays	Home Treatment	No Treatment	Treated	Not Treated	Improved	Not Improved	Treated	Not Treated	
I. Miss Clappen	483	16	36	3	2	24	22	37	6	18	9	2	6	—	9	—	5	—	31	—	115	—	32	—	—	—	14	7	—	4	7	61	2	6	—		
II. Miss Waterson	493	10	11	—	8	43	39	2	6	—	2	—	1	—	14	—	1	—	129	—	231	—	10	—	—	—	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	
III. Miss Stevenson	648	95	110	5	9	144	127	27	22	6	4	—	2	—	17	—	—	—	24	—	61	—	45	—	—	—	22	8	—	1	—	3	—	37	10		
IV. Miss Pakes	335	15	19	2	8	58	53	2	8	1	—	—	4	—	5	—	—	—	13	—	78	—	26	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7	—	38	3		
V. Miss Baker	863	82	68	1	15	58	45	53	7	3	4	1	4	—	21	—	3	1	34	10	216	63	35	—	—	—	31	17	—	9	10	—	—	35	21		
VI. Miss Jeffrey	907	29	40	—	15	77	58	34	1	—	17	—	6	—	12	—	1	—	24	—	282	—	25	—	—	—	55	11	—	7	3	35	—	193	6		
VII. Miss Hughes	1148	82	82	34	26	76	48	17	10	1	33	—	24	—	42	—	3	—	151	—	186	—	44	—	—	—	29	9	—	100	—	39	—	158	5		
VIII. Miss Hunter	338	15	27	—	5	61	41	51	4	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	7	—	28	—	20	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	49	7		
IX. Miss Wheatley	417	42	57	—	8	56	36	36	8	—	2	—	3	—	5	—	—	—	46	—	74	—	11	—	—	—	7	1	—	3	—	5	—	36	7		
X. Miss Butler	769	29	31	—	8	65	33	11	5	—	5	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	111	—	366	—	23	—	—	—	9	—	—	102	—	18	—	33	13		
XI. Miss Hodges	674	61	64	1	6	32	32	11	8	—	1	—	5	—	4	—	1	—	56	—	200	—	23	—	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	25	3	46	—		
XII. Mrs. Perren	1490	49	67	1	19	22	18	33	3	2	12	—	6	—	14	—	—	—	404	—	525	2	29	—	—	19	1	—	—	—	20	22	2	61	1		
XIII. Miss Eagleston	342	23	25	—	3	35	29	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	30	—	114	20	7	—	—	8	—	—	4	2	2	2	32	—			
XIV. Miss Tustin	917	23	66	—	20	26	9	34	2	—	11	—	5	—	11	—	—	—	81	—	53	—	108	—	—	—	57	5	—	11	—	6	—	128	15		
XV. Miss Sampson	896	13	15	—	16	32	27	61	8	—	4	13	3	—	6	—	—	—	82	—	439	—	18	—	—	—	40	5	—	—	23	8	13	44			
XVI. Miss Bartlam	997	51	60	—	21	136	75	21	17	13	8	—	2	—	7	—	—	—	123	—	57	—	39	—	—	—	42	2	—	—	—	3	1	280	9		
XVII. Miss Page	169	6	7	—	1	11	10	17	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	40	—	25	—	—	—	5	3	—	2	—	7	—	12	—		
TOTALS	11886	641½	785	47	190	956	702	447	119	45	113	16	80	2	173	—	24	1	1371	10	3065	85	520	—	—	—	365	78	138	1	246	71	265	21	1172	134	

Percentages for the year 1920 .. 81.4

Percentages for the year 1919 ..72.9

Percentages for the year 1920 .. 81.4

Percentages for the year 1919 ..72.9

Total number of cases notified excluding heads treated .. 7355

Percentage 88.3 .. 6497

Total number of cases notified .. 11886

Percentage 91.1 .. 10933

MILDRED S. LOWE,  
Superintendent.



TUBERCULOSIS REPORT BY HEALTH VISITORS, 1920.

DISTRICTS.		Total No. of Cases.	No. of 1st Visits.	No. of Re-Visits 1920.	No. of Re-Visits to Cases left from Previous Years.	Total No. of Visits.	Insured Persons.	Dependants.	Neither Insured nor Dependants.	Sanatorium Treatment.	Domestic Treatment.	Sputum Flasks Provided.	Disinfectant Provided.	Ventilation Improved.	Shelters Provided.	Deaths.	Unvisited or Visit not required.	Cases not found.
I.	MISS WATTERSON	40	27	28	9	64	15	11	1	13	17	8	8	25	...	1	11	2
II.	" STEVENSON	42	29	14	66	109	13	12	4	11	17	10	21	...	6	11	8	5
III.	" CHORLTON	46	42	4	8	54	18	22	2	8	7	...	10	...	1	14	3	...
IV.	" PAKES	101	100	63	142	305	40	52	8	45	...	24	80	41	...	30	1	...
V.	" BAKER	38	28	17	92	137	16	11	1	14	19	8	15	2	...	16	10	...
VI.	" JEFFREY	16	12	14	85	111	8	3	1	7	5	6	6	4	1	10	4	...
VII.	" HUGHES	74	69	29	59	157	31	32	6	34	13	16	39	8	6	19	1	4
VIII.	" HUNTER...	12	7	16	49	72	6	1	...	6	5	2	8	1	3	7	5	...
IX.	" WHEATLEY	22	15	7	19	41	9	4	2	8	15	10	13	2	3	8	7	...
X.	" BUTLER	20	16	29	20	65	8	6	2	8	6	6	6	..	2	7	4	...
XI.	" HODGES	38	35	12	9	56	16	12	7	5	21	5	...	...	2	9	1	2
XII.	MRS. PERREN	33	30	17	19	66	18	10	2	8	10	12	28	3	..	7	2	1
XIII.	MISS EAGLESTON	11	8	16	31	55	5	3	...	3	8	1	10	1	...	1	3	...
XIV.	" TUSTIN	11	10	55	70	135	6	4	...	19	4	2	50	...	2	13	1	...
XV.	" SAMPSON	17	16	16	21	53	8	7	1	11	6	23	23	...	6	5	...	1
XVI.	" BARTLAM	40	31	32	12	75	17	14	...	9	24	...	23	1	...	11	8	1
XVII.	" PAGE	12	8	24	12	44	2	5	1	2	1	1	3	...	1	4	3	1
TOTALS		572	483	393	723	1,599	236	209	38	211	178	134	343	88	33	173	72	17

Annual Report on Cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, 1920.

Total No. of Cases	No. of Cases Notified by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Trained Midwife attended	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Bona-fide Midwife attended	No. of Cases in which Doctor and Handy Woman attended	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-visits
	14	6	21	30	9	3	50	149
50								

ANALYSIS OF CASES.

Sub-Districts	No. of Cases in Districts	No. of Cases Notified by Trained Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Bona-fide Midwives	No. of Cases Notified by Doctors	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Trained Midwife	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Bona-fide Midwife	No. of Cases attended by Dr. and Handy Woman	No. of First Visits	No. of Re-Visits	No. of Cases of purulent discharge during pregnancy	No. of Cases not diag. as Op. Neon.	No. of Cases not notified at all	No. of Cases sent to Hospital	No. of cases of Complete Recovery	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in one Eye.	No. of Cases of partial Blindness in both Eyes	No. of Cases of total Blindness of one Eye	No. of cases of total Blindness in both eyes.	No. of Patients seen by Midwife before Confinement
I. Miss Watterson	3	2	..	1	3	..	..	8	15	2	1	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	2
II. Miss Stevenson	7	1	2	1	7	2	..	6	24	..	3	3	2	7	..	..	..	..	3
III. Miss Chorlton	6	1	1	1	6	2	..	9	4	4	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	3
IV. Miss Pakes	9	3	..	6	9	..	..	4	14	2	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	6
V. Miss Baker	4	1	..	3	4	2	..	3	5	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	3
VI. Miss Jeffrey	3	..	..	2	2	2	..	4	9	1	2	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	4
VII. Miss Hughes	4	..	..	4	..	2	2	2	14	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..
VIII. Miss Hunter	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
IX. Miss Wheatley	2	2	..	..	2	..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1
X. Miss Butler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XI. Miss Hodges	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
XII. Mrs. Perren	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	1 (doubtful)	..	..	..
XIII. Miss Eggleston	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIV. Miss Tustin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XV. Miss Sampson	5	2	..	1	5	..	..	5	11	3	1	2	..	5	..	..	..	..	3
XVI. Miss Bartlam	3	1	1	1	..	..	1	3	35	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	2
XVII. Miss Page	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	50	14	6	21	30	9	3	50	149	17	8	9	7	47	..	1	..	..	28

One case left district before completely cured.

J. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS taken at the Park Lodge and Council House, Sutton Coldfield, during the Year ended 31st December, 1920, by the Park Forester (MR. H. HARLOND).

Lat.: 52 deg. 33 mi. 22 sec., N.      Long.: 1 deg. 49 mi. 42 sec., W.  
Height of Rain Gauge above Sea Level, 370·5 feet.

MONTH.	RAINFALL.			BAROMETER.				THERMOMETERS.							SUNSHINE.		MONTH.			
	Total Depth in inches.	Number of days on which rain fell.	Greatest fall in 24 hours.	Highest Corrected Readings.		Lowest Corrected Readings.		IN SHADE.				Highest Readings in Sun.		Lowest Readings on Grass.		Hours.		Mins.		
				Inches.	Date.	Inches.	Date.	Highest Readings.	Degrees.	Date.	Lowest Readings.	Degrees.	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Degrees.	Date.					
																			Degrees.	Date.
January ...	3.00	17	0.76	28th	30.015	5th	29.412	29th	54.5	19th	21.0	7th	40.0	82.3	31st	11.3	7th	52	33	January
February ...	1.33	11	0.46	20th	29.819	7th	29.487	20th	57.8	19th	19.7	5th	38.9	94.0	18th	12.4	5th	72	13	February
March .....	2.72	16	0.63	14th	30.024	22nd	29.543	15th	64.0	24th	26.5	8th	44.3	107.2	24th	13.0	3rd	112	8	March
April .....	4.22	27	0.68	8th	29.850	18th	29.643	1st	62.2	25th	37.0	3rd	45.6	115.0	29th	27.3	3rd	68	43	April
May .....	2.26	15	0.53	11th	30.315	25th	29.760	1st	78.0	26th	38.2	10th	52.3	126.8	26th	24.6	5th	170	14	May
June .....	2.49	13	1.02	12th	30.210	10th	29.525	20th	76.2	18th	39.6	4th	56.0	129.5	18th	27.0	5th	168	29	June
July.....	3.95	23	0.73	3rd	30.104	31st	29.500	5th	74.5	21st	40.6	27th	55.7	130.0	21st	34.0	27th	91	3	July
August.....	1.22	11	0.36	12th	30.376	31st	29.763	11th	72.0	16th	37.3	31st	55.1	127.6	16th	28.9	31st	129	41	August
September	2.24	13	0.65	17th	30.305	11th	29.764	19th	70.2	13th	27.6	20th	52.0	116.5	7th	27.6	20th	119	28	September
October ...	2.85	11	0.50	14th	30.089	1st	29.247	15th	67.0	6th	29.5	19th	48.1	111.0	6th	22.3	19th	84	31	October
November	0.71	8	0.20	30th	30.210	22nd	29.512	1st	59.0	15th	24.5	6th	41.4	90.5	8th	20.0	6th	49	55	November
December...	2.26	17	0.44	27th	30.109	18th	29.600	28th	55.0	4th	13.5	13th	39.6	65.7	4th	10.7	13th	27	28	December
TOTALS...	29.25	182									MEAN FOR THE YEAR		47.5			TOTAL		1146	26	

W. A. H. CLARRY, A.M.I.C.E., Borough Surveyor.



K.

TABLE OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, LEAMINGTON SPA, 1920.

Latitude 52° 18' N.

Longitude 1° 30' W.

Month.	Means of Barom. 9 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.							EARTH TEMPERATURES.			Direction of the prevailing Wind.	Rainfall.		Sunshine.
		Means.			Absolute Temperatures.				TEMPERATURES.				Inches.	Days.	
		9 a.m.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.	At 1 foot	At 2 feet	At 4 feet				
												Hours.			
January	29.91	41.8	47.3	34.1	56 on 12th	23 on 7th		41.6	...	46.2	S.W.	2.15	20	51.4	
February	30.19	42.3	49.6	35.5	62 „ 18th	25 „ 5th		41.4	...	46.3	W.	0.79	12	64.5	
March	29.95	46.4	52.9	37.3	65 „ 22nd & 24th	27 „ 8th		44.0	...	46.6	S.W.	2.36	19	118.9	
April	29.66	47.8	53.0	41.5	62 „ 23rd	32 „ 30th		50.2	...	49.0	S.W.	3.77	28	75.0	
May	30.01	56.0	62.4	45.3	78 „ 25th	32 „ 5th		57.4	...	51.9	S.W.	2.34	17	119.8	
June	30.02	60.7	66.8	50.8	73 „ 1st	39 „ 9th		64.8	...	57.4	E. & N.W.	2.22	9	179.9	
July	29.87	58.4	65.3	50.4	70 „ 16, 19, 20 & 31	42 „ 25th		63.8	...	59.1	W.	4.27	25	115.9	
August	30.10	58.0	68.1	48.7	72 „ 8, 15 & 28	41 „ 20th		62.3	...	59.4	W.	1.38	12	113.3	
September	30.04	56.0	64.0	44.6	73 „ 13th	35 „ 20th		61.0	...	58.8	S.W.	2.54	15	92.7	
October	30.00	50.9	59.9	42.7	72 „ 7th	32 „ 28th		54.4	...	57.1	N.E.	2.23	10	88.9	
November	30.06	41.5	49.9	35.0	58 „ 14th	24 „ 22nd		44.8	...	54.7	S.W.	0.69	9	47.1	
December	29.73	39.3	43.1	34.8	55 „ 24, 26 & 31	11 „ 13th		40.5	...	48.5	S.W.	1.97	18	32.0	
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.71	194	1099.4	
Means	29.96	49.9	56.8	41.7				53.8	...	52.9	S.W.	...	...	...	

W. L. GOLDIE, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.



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"	C	...	...	...	...	...	"	" " —Rural Districts.	
"	D	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
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WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

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*ANNUAL REPORT*

OF

A. HAMILTON WOOD, M.D., D.P.H.,

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH,

*For the Year 1920.*